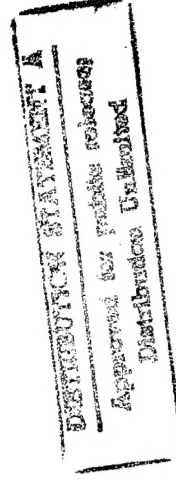


DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

FY 1998/1999 BIENNIAL BUDGET ESTIMATES
SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS FEBRUARY 1997



19970314 026



Operation and Maintenance, Air Force
Volume I

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Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
FY 1998/1999 President's Budget

Operation and Maintenance (O&M)
(\$ in Millions)

Appropriation Summary:

<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Actual</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
19,125.8	594.9	(2,569.2)	17,151.5	1,023.9	735.4	18,910.8	4.0	(286.5)	18,628.4

Description of Operations Financed: The Air Force Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriation is the backbone of readiness and sustainability. It directly supports the Air Force capability to develop, train, sustain, and integrate the elements of air and space power to produce: core competencies of air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority, and agile combat support. The synergy of these competencies provides the full range of air and space capabilities to combined forces commanders. More specifically, the requested funds allow the Air Force to operate and maintain aircraft, space and related weapon systems; train personnel; operate communications, command and control systems; and purchase supplies, equipment and fuel. O&M resources also directly support essential combat related activities such as intelligence, logistics, weather, air traffic control, search and rescue, operation and maintenance of airfields runways and base facilities, and the working and living environment of Air Force personnel.

Financial requirements detailed in the O&M appropriation request are based on programmed force structure and operating activity levels such as flying hours, deployments, workyears, and scheduled weapon systems maintenance. A critical balance must be maintained within this appropriation, as well as between O&M and other Air Force appropriations to maintain current and assure future readiness. Our primary challenge is to keep our forces ready now and in the future while coping with constrained budgets. With the O&M resource levels in this budget, we can support the joint warfighter's needs across a wide spectrum of conflict. As such, the resources requested are sufficient to support current force structure, field new or modernized systems on schedule, and sustain the infrastructure at minimum levels. In FY 1997, Air Force O&M sustained a real decline of seven percent without any significant decrease in force structure or program. In FY 1998, the Air Force remains at this lower funding level, thereby increasing the risk of a reduction in readiness. Air Force O&M shows an overall program increase of \$735.4 million in FY 1998; however, after adjusting for funding responsibility transfers, the O&M program remains relatively flat. In FY 1999, after adjusting for price and program transfers, the program declines by another 2 percent. Any further reductions to the O&M request will have a direct adverse impact on the Air Force's ability to maintain current levels of force readiness, unless there are specific program or force structure reductions timed so actual reductions yield savings in that same period. We have assumed risks across nearly all programs to build a balance program and protect Air Force modernization. Despite continued program decline, this budget reflects our priority of protecting readiness and sustainability, funding logistics and infrastructure accounts at minimally acceptable levels, and continuing important quality of life initiatives.

Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
FY 1998/1999 President's Budget

Overview:

Funding Responsibility Transfers. Transfers increased Air Force O&M \$713.6 million in FY 1998. The most significant programs to transfer into O&M include \$459.9 million from the DoD Overseas Contingency Transfer Account for continuing the on-going operations in Southwest Asia; \$81.9 million transfers from the Military Personnel Appropriation for actions associated with A-76 studies; \$66.2M transfers from Procurement and RDT&E appropriations to provide funding consistency in System Program Office support within Air Force Material Command; and \$57.7 million from Air Force Procurement for Contract Logistics Support of major weapons systems. The major transfers out of O&M includes \$27.1 million into the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

Quality of Life. A fundamental Air Force tenet is putting its people first. To take care of our people and ensure adequate force structure we accepted increased risk in readiness. Complex weapon systems are not effective without motivated, highly trained and educated Airmen—officers, enlisted, and civilians—who are the center of all we do. Meeting their core needs is the fundamental underpinning to combat readiness. We are concentrating our limited resources on high payoff items that support our people. This budget continues the strong emphasis on recruiting, educating, and training by increasing education programs while developing and keeping a highly skilled workforce. We address the needs of our young Air Force families by increasing the appropriated funds for Child Development Centers, thereby lowering fees. We are also funding family readiness programs to help families cope when the Air Force member is deployed.

Readiness. Air Force Readiness, the ability of our assigned forces to execute their designated mission in the time required, remains a top O&M budget priority. Air and Space forces must maintain a high state of readiness to meet the rapid response time required to support theater commanders' needs. Airlift, tanker, fighter, communications, reconnaissance, and intelligence units are among the first forces required in any warfighting effort. Current Air Force readiness levels allow us to deploy a relevant force rapidly anywhere in the world to respond to a wide spectrum of conflict. To assure this capability continues in the future, this budget request supports continuing OPTEMPO at the current levels. Hours per crew per month are maintained at approximately 19 for fighters, bombers, and tankers, and 25 for airlift aircraft. Also, the requested level of funding sustains high aircraft mission capable rates. This same trends continues into FY 1999.

Force Structure Changes. Force structure changes during this period, while not as significant as in recent years, continue to reduce funding requirements. The active Air Force remains at 13 Fighter Wing Equivalents of combat coded fighter aircraft. Overall Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA) decrease by 34 (-1%) in FY 1998. Major PAA changes include retirement of the last 15 EF-111s, a decrease of 10 C-130s, to meet the Air Force wartime delivery fleet of 388 aircraft, a decrease of 16 training aircraft due to completion of several international leases, and the assumption of training responsibilities by the Air National Guard. The primary increases are associated with the bomber fleet, trainers and airlift. The Air Force is buying back 6 B-1s from attrition reserve as the B-1 completes its reorientation as a full conventional bomber. Other changes include the addition of 6 T-1A Jayhawk for Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training. Under this training track, T-38B aircraft are being supplemented by the new and less expensive T-1A Jayhawk. We are also buying back T-37 from attrition reserve to meet increased pilot production requirements. Our flying hours

Appropriation Highlights
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remain level from previous years, even with the net decline in total PAA. The intercontinental ballistic missile fleet decreases by 30 in FY 1998, as the Air Force complies with the START I Treaty. Military and civilian manpower decline by over nine thousand (-2%) and two thousand (-2%) respectively. In FY 1999, PAA increase by 56 (+2%) primarily due to the continued buildup of the trainer fleet to meet increased pilot production.. The intercontinental ballistic missile fleet remains level at 50 Peacekeeper and 500 Minuteman IIIs, while military and civilian manpower decline by one thousand (-0.3%) and three thousand (-3%).

Force Sustainment. The Air Force has continued to emphasize Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) funding. This budget request funds the program at 85 percent of requirements, a two percent increase above the FY 1997 level. Congressional reductions in FY 1996, on top of previously programmed Air Force reductions in funded carryover provided additional depot capacity. The additional capacity, along with the DoD increase in allowable software funded carryover enabled the Air Force to address previously unfunded system deficiencies. Despite the funding increase, there remains an unfunded requirement of \$75.9 million--representing the deferral of 4 airframes, 8 engines, and work on missiles, exchangeables, and other major end items. In FY 1998, depot maintenance remains within the DoD goal of a three month funded carryover; however, this policy in concert with other constraints leaves the Air Force with an unexecutable requirement of \$179.0 million for 15 airframes, software maintenance, and other end items. In FY 1999, we have an unfunded requirement of \$50.9 million and an unexecutable requirement of \$126.8 million.

Contingency Funding. FY 1997 marked the first year the DoD budgeted for contingency funding in the President's Budget submission. In FY 1998, with the Air Force continuing to provide a full range of theater air capabilities in Bosnia, as well as Southwest Asia, the budget request includes funding for these contingency operations. Included within the Air Force budget request are the incremental cost for flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs for the Southwest Asia operations. Remaining funding requirements are included in the Contingency Operations Transfer Fund.

Bomber Force Upgrades. Bomber modernization is critical to the development of the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) and fulfilling the Air Force core competency of Global Attack--the ability to project power rapidly, precisely, and globally. Whether employing from the CONUS, or at higher sortie rates from in-theater, bombers provide lethality to an AEF with large payloads of direct attack and stand-off weapons. The Air Force continues to improve the bomber fleet conventional response by extending precision capabilities into the night, all-weather realm, and with greater standoff capabilities. The B-1 bomber, originally designed as a nuclear weapons delivery platform is undergoing the Conventional Mission Upgrade Program to transition to a conventional only platform. Likewise, advancements in the B-1's weapons carriage to include Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) will improve platform lethality. The B-2 stealth bomber makes a unique contribution to global power projection. The original B-2 Block 20 provided a quantum leap in warfighting capability. These aircraft incorporated the first generation of avionics systems to include the Terrain Following (TF) and Global Positioning System satellite navigation capability. The Air Force has begun upgrading to the Block 30 airframe to baseline the airframe's full low observable and combat mission potential. Additionally, on-board systems such as the TF, communications, situation awareness and targeting will reach full maturity. By FY 2000 all B-2s will be upgraded to Block 30 and be designated "fully deployable."

Appropriation Highlights
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Space Superiority. A robust space launch capability is essential for maintaining Air Force Core Competencies related to space. Space launch provides access to space for essential navigation, communications, weather, intelligence, and missile warning systems required to support the warfighters and other Air Force core competencies. Titan launch vehicles continue to deliver heavy payloads such as Defense Support Program, MILSTAR, and other National User satellites into orbit in support of national security objectives. Atlas and Delta launch vehicles provide capabilities for Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites, Defense Satellite Communications Systems. In addition, FY 1999 begins the first year of Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) operation. SBIRS, which replaces the Defense Support Program, consolidates DoD's non-imaging infra-red systems into a single overarching architecture that fulfills the nation's security needs in the areas of missile warning, missile defense, technical intelligence, and battlespace characterization. This newly emerging technology allows commanders to verify an adversary's technical ability, strength, and disposition.

Information Superiority. Success in the 21st century will require that we rely more on the ability to use and protect our information technology. The pace and volume of information enabled by modern technology provides advantages to the nation's military forces – but with these advantages come vulnerabilities as well. The budget continues funding for the Air Force's Information Warfare Squadron which ensures we can protect our own information systems, both in garrison and when deployed, as we develop the ability to attack those of our adversaries. The Air Force is also exploiting new capabilities in systems such as the U-2, Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS), and Rivet Joint. These aircraft are in constant demand around the world today, as our Joint Force Commander's seek to gain the information superiority that they need to execute their mission. The Air Force is exploiting these new capabilities, and will be standardizing our network of linked weapons, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and command and control platforms to increase our commander's situation awareness. Another significant system for the Air Force has been the Predator Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). The Predator has been a workhorse over Bosnia and has provided a wealth of real-time information to our joint forces commanders. In FY 1998, our first UAV squadron will reach Initial Operational Capability.

Logistics and Infrastructure. While OPTEMPO and mission capable rates will be sustained in FY 1998, the Air Force balanced the program by imposing significant efficiencies and accepting risk in the logistics and infrastructure accounts. Depot Level Repairables are again funded at 95 percent of requirements. Further, although real property maintenance backlogs have not declined, funding constraints forced us to reduce funding to the preservation maintenance level (PML). Within this funding level, the Air Force can meet the majority of critical facility and infrastructure requirements and only fund essential recurring maintenance requirements. The resources will only support day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. The backlog of requirements grows to \$3.3 billion in FY 1998 and \$3.8 billion in FY 1999.

Force Protection. The bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudia Arabia accelerated Air Force efforts to protect its forces operating around the globe and provided new insights into the operating methods of world terrorism. Responding to this tragedy, the Air Force has instituted an aggressive series of force protection measures throughout the United States Central Command area of responsibility. After careful review, the Air Force

Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
FY 1998/1999 President's Budget

identified shortfalls in the areas of physical security, site improvement, security forces/technicians, security and investigative matters, and intelligence/counterintelligence. Additive baseline funding is included in the budget request. To help us combat this increased terrorist threat, we will stand up a field organization at Lackland AFB, TX, which will be called the Air Force Security Forces Group. This organization will integrate force protection programs and provide trained and ready forces capable of deploying base force protection capabilities. We will also have a force protection battle lab contained within the organization that will focus on exploring and integrating technology, tactics, and training to increase our force protection readiness.

Outsourcing and Privatization (O&P). Responding to DoD direction, our O&P program builds upon our successful A-76 program. Our fundamental objective is to reduce infrastructure, increase the role of the private sector, and still meet mission requirements. Our intent is to maintain military control of the mission, while improving quality, reducing costs, and identifying savings that can be applied toward future modernization. We have established general guidelines that Air Force organizations must use to determine areas that are not inherently governmental, military essential, or legislatively protected as candidates for O&P. We identified opportunities in base support, depot maintenance, and training and education areas. The anticipated savings are reflected throughout the budget request.

Narrative Explanation of Major Changes by Budget Activity:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Budget Activity 1: Operating Forces	10,278.5	9,117.7	9,974.6	9,940.2

This budget activity consists of three activity groups: Air Operations, Combat Related Operations, and Space Operations. These funds provide support for fighter, bomber, and missile forces assigned to Air Force operational commands. They also provide global command, control, and communications; the capability to launch payloads into various earth orbits; and a worldwide network of sites and terminals to relay data gathered by satellites. Also included in this budget activity are unique missions such as combat test, and training fighter aircraft; electronic warfare aircraft; Tactical Air Control aircraft; command, control and communications, including the Airborne Warning and Control aircraft; Dissimilar Air Combat Training aircraft; support ranges; and command and base support personnel and activities.

The FY 1998 budget of \$9,974.6 million includes price increase of \$+621.3 million, program decreases of \$-42.3 million and functional transfers in of \$+277.9 million. Major functional transfer increases include \$+235.9 million for contingency operations from the OSD Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund; \$+49.8 million from the Military Personnel Appropriation for functions deemed "not military essential" that are under study to be either contracted out or converted to in-house civilian labor according to the rules of OMB Circular A-76; and \$+31.9 million from Aircraft Procurement for Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) of major weapon systems. Major functional transfer decreases include \$-41.9 million for base support cost resulting from the change in support/receiver funding relationship. In FY 1999, the budget amount of \$9,940.2 million includes a price decrease of \$-26.1 million, program decrease of \$-35.5 million and functional transfers in of \$+27.2 million, primarily for A-76 actions.

Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
FY 1998/1999 President's Budget

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

- Antiterrorism funding reduced \$-69.7 million due to the end of the 2 year Supplemental Appropriation for Desert Focus
- Return to normal programmed levels for the SR-71, Rivet Joint, and AWACS after FY 1997 Congressional increases cause a program decrease of \$-50.1 million
- Depot maintenance increases \$+65.9 million primarily due to recovery from the devastating reductions to FY 1997 funded carryover and to correct a variety of software deficiencies to include the B-1 Operational Flight Program, and other safety and navigation systems in F-16 and C-130 systems

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Combat Related Operations decrease \$-59.2 million primarily due to restructuring of debt repayment plan for North Warning Sites between the United States and Canada, termination of the Post Attack Command and Control System mission, and a reduction in dual operation with the decommissioning of old legacy systems as new Cheyenne Mountain Upgrade systems reach full operational capability

<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
2,706.5	2,500.4	3,049.3	2,823.0

Budget Activity 2: Mobilization

The mission of Air Force Mobility Operations is to provide global mobility through strategic and theater airlift to support peacetime, contingency, and wartime operations in pursuit of national objectives. The rapid movement and sustainment of United States combat forces anywhere in the world to deter aggression or provide humanitarian/peacekeeping assistance is a major instrument of United States national security policy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the military services, other Department of Defense (DoD) and government agencies, depend heavily on Air Force Mobility Operations for essential cargo and troop movements in support of a variety of missions. Successes in Desert Storm and humanitarian assistance efforts amplify the importance of our Mobility force projections. The financial resources requested in this budget provide the minimum levels essential in meeting national objectives. Key mission areas discussed in this budget include Airlift Operations; Airlift Operations Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I); Mobilization Preparedness; and Payment to the Transportation Business Area.

The \$3,049.3 million requested for FY 1998 includes a price change of \$+286.7 million, a program increase of \$+43.7 million and transfers in of \$+218.5 million. The major transfers in include: Contingency Operations \$+193.9 million and CLS of \$+24.3 million. In FY 1999, there is a price change of \$-45.6 million, functional transfers of \$+11.3 million, leaving a program decrease of \$-192.0 million.

Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
FY 1998/1999 President's Budget

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

- Depot maintenance increase \$+35.8 million for aircrew safety items for KC-135's mainly due to the effect of FY 1997 carry-over reductions
- Program increases \$+20.1 million due to depot maintenance overhaul schedules for training aircraft, simulator upgrades, and ramp-up of C-17 operations

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Resources decrease \$-169.0 million due to the effect of recovering revenue and expense imbalances which occurred in FY 1998
- Reduced requirements for Operational Support Aircraft \$-27.4M due to the retirement of 3 additional C-137's, flying hour restructuring, decreased executive airlift travel, and VC-X pre-operational planning completed in FY 1998

Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting

<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
1,660.8	1,578.3	1,647.7	1,623.8

The funds requested for this budget activity support three broad mission areas--Accession Training, Basic Skills and Advance Training, and Recruiting & Other Training and Education. Accession Training operations produce the enlisted and officer personnel needed to meet total force requirements. Officer accessions receive indoctrination training through the United States Air Force Academy (USAF), Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC), Officer Training Squadron (OTS), and Airman Education and Commissioning Program (AECMP). Basic skills and advanced training operations provide Air Force personnel (and individuals of other services) training and education essential to operate, maintain, and manage complex Air Force weapon systems and associated support structure. Flying training programs include flight screening, undergraduate pilot training, specialized undergraduate pilot training (SUPT), specialized undergraduate and advanced navigator training, pilot instructor training (PIT), and undergraduate helicopter training. Other training programs cover initial and follow-on technical skill progression training, professional military education, specialized professional development, and related training support.

The \$1,647.7 million requested for FY 1998 includes a price change of \$+53.5 million, a program increase of \$+8.6 million, and functional transfers in of \$+7.3 million. The major functional transfer is for ongoing military to civilian conversions of \$+4.8 million. The FY 1999 program of \$1,623.8 includes a price change of \$+25.8 million, a program decrease of \$-64.7 million, and functional transfers in of \$+15.0 million, again for on-going A-76 studies.

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

- Increase force structure to meet pilot production levels and navigator training are primary drivers of an increase of \$+24.7 million

Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
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Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Civilian workforce reductions in response to National Performance Review recommendations causes a decrease of \$-25.5 million
- Base support decreases \$-24.0 million for anticipated savings from outsourcing and privatization and other base support savings initiatives
- Programmed increases in international flight training and consolidations/collocations of functions within the general skill training arena will generate program decreases of \$-18.2 million

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Budget Activity 4: Administration & Servicewide Activities</u>	<u>4,480.0</u>	<u>3,955.1</u>	<u>4,239.0</u>	<u>4,241.3</u>

This budget activity funds four broad mission areas -- Logistic Operations, Servicewide Support, Security Programs, and Support to Other Nations. Logistics Operations includes Air Force Logistics Operations, Technical Support Activities, Servicewide Transportation, and Base Support. It primarily funds the operation of Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), which provides Air Force-wide cradle-to-grave acquisition and logistics support and comprises 90 percent of the resources in this activity group. The Servicewide Activities cut across the entire Air Force to ensure combat capability and maintain readiness, effective leadership, efficient management, and adequate support to Air Force units and personnel in diverse geographic locations. Much of this is accomplished via a number of highly specialized and unique Air Force organizations. The Security Programs includes the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and a series of classified programs. Finally, the Support to Other Nations activity group provides support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE); North Atlantic Treaty Organization, other international headquarters.

The \$4,239.0 million requested for FY 1998 includes a price change of \$+62.4 million and a program increase of \$+11.6 million. The net total of functional transfers is \$+209.9 million. The transfers include \$+109.9 million due to the change in supplier/customer funding for reimbursable support and \$66.2 million for program management office support from the Procurement and RDT&E appropriations. The \$4,241.3 million requested in FY 1999 includes \$+49.9 million in price change, program change of \$-62.4million, and functional transfer changes of \$+14.8million.

Major Program Changes FY97-FY98

- Funding increases \$+12 million to support the transition to the Unclassified Internet Protocol Router Network and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network gateways at each installation

Appropriation Highlights
Operation & Maintenance, Air Force
FY 1998/1999 President's Budget

Major Program Changes FY98-FY99

- Anticipated savings from outsourcing and privatization initiatives cause program decreases \$-33.4 million
- Infrastructure and workforce reductions account for \$-16.1 million
- Program decrease of \$-15.9 million results from the reduction in air munitions movements in the European theater as well as movement to/from Southwest Asia area of responsibility

Summary. This Budget Request has been carefully balanced, but does assume an increased risk in readiness to protect modernization programs. The requested funding must be maintained to avoid a degradation to readiness, sustainability, and quality of life. Balance is the benchmark: balance between people, training and weapon systems support; balance between investment and O&M; balance between force modernization and force sustainment; and balance between peacetime efforts, exercises, and training.

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Budget Activity 1, Operating Forces</u>	<u>10,278,479</u>	<u>9,117,712</u>	<u>9,974,638</u>	<u>9,940,178</u>
<u>01 Air Operations</u>	<u>7,477,127</u>	<u>6,497,868</u>	<u>7,364,973</u>	<u>7,367,733</u>
001 Primary Combat Forces	2,508,154	2,246,225	2,719,301	2,714,686
002 Primary Combat Weapons	402,176	374,957	457,939	416,987
003 Combat Enhancement Forces	259,863	258,430	253,099	239,936
004 Air Operations Training	617,318	533,250	617,828	609,144
005 Combat Communications	1,065,092	941,877	981,936	1,031,385
006 Base Support	1,737,928	1,489,992	1,758,461	1,762,004
007 Real Property Maintenance	886,596	653,137	576,409	593,591
<u>02 Combat Related Operations</u>	<u>1,610,568</u>	<u>1,455,619</u>	<u>1,440,090</u>	<u>1,396,163</u>
008 Global C3I & Early Warning	803,620	704,289	712,916	663,454
009 Navigation/Weather Support	138,189	121,000	131,608	136,725
010 Other Combat Operations Support Prog	247,586	273,665	205,449	203,023
011 JCS Exercises	39,427	37,694	45,306	43,343
012 Management/Operational Headquarters	187,390	105,532	113,400	115,588
013 Tactical Intel & Special Activities	194,356	213,439	231,411	234,030

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>03 Space Operations</u>				
014 Launch Facilities	255,144	231,707	226,956	229,061
015 Launch Vehicles	93,304	94,815	103,576	103,786
016 Space Control Systems	289,626	296,608	283,597	283,570
017 Satellite Systems	34,984	37,693	42,235	40,156
018 Other Space Operations	90,191	101,836	82,972	87,891
019 Base Support	315,403	298,935	310,370	311,760
020 Real Property Maintenance	112,132	102,631	119,869	120,058
<u>Budget Activity 2, Mobilization</u>	<u>2,706,478</u>	<u>2,500,370</u>	<u>3,049,348</u>	<u>2,823,048</u>
<u>04 Mobility Operations</u>				
021 Airlift Operations	1,639,651	1,435,338	1,793,506	1,733,432
022 Airlift Operations C3I	17,232	12,854	16,267	19,651
023 Mobilization Preparedness	269,462	137,085	145,868	150,493
024 Payments to DBOF-T	257,749	422,300	514,000	332,200
025 Base Support	375,174	360,932	427,865	434,272
026 Real Property Maintenance	147,210	131,861	151,842	153,000
	<u>2,706,478</u>	<u>2,500,370</u>	<u>3,049,348</u>	<u>2,823,048</u>

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Budget Activity 3. Training and Recruiting</u>				
<u>05 Accession Training</u>	<u>203,233</u>	<u>189,818</u>	<u>211,111</u>	<u>219,391</u>
027 Officer Acquisition	48,736	48,042	51,605	56,249
028 Recruit Training	3,748	4,625	3,971	4,383
029 Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC)	46,309	42,663	47,611	50,023
030 Base Support	47,361	55,239	57,262	58,558
031 Real Property Maintenance	57,079	39,249	50,662	50,178
<u>06 Basic Skills & Advanced Training</u>	<u>1,224,875</u>	<u>1,159,904</u>	<u>1,200,541</u>	<u>1,167,199</u>
032 Specialized Skill Training	202,723	182,742	196,980	202,074
033 Flight Training	305,638	337,106	394,075	386,236
034 Professional Development Education	78,565	68,216	88,682	84,368
035 Training Support	75,205	53,839	63,296	65,488
036 Base Support	381,447	408,764	370,436	335,561
037 Real Property Maintenance	181,297	109,237	87,072	93,472

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>07 Recruiting & Other Tng & Education</u>	<u>232,672</u>	<u>228,541</u>	<u>236,095</u>	<u>237,200</u>
038 Recruiting & Advertising	52,153	54,417	55,039	56,290
039 Examining	1,785	2,134	2,212	2,266
040 Off Duty & Voluntary Education	82,364	80,673	85,609	86,020
041 Civilian Education & Training	72,484	66,084	67,183	65,711
042 JRROTC	23,886	25,233	26,052	26,913
<u>Budget Activity 4, Administration and Servicewide Support</u>	<u>4,480,095</u>	<u>3,955,132</u>	<u>4,239,052</u>	<u>4,241,340</u>
<u>08 Logistics Operations</u>	<u>2,262,609</u>	<u>2,192,497</u>	<u>2,363,385</u>	<u>2,354,828</u>
043 Logistics Operations	742,802	808,095	788,680	798,792
044 Technical Support Activities	380,837	360,234	390,267	384,457
045 Servicewide Transportation	226,745	201,872	236,372	229,054
046 Base Support	661,395	631,035	753,449	745,840
047 Real Property Maintenance	250,830	191,261	194,617	196,685

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>09 Servicewide Activities</u>	<u>1,751,344</u>	<u>1,254,216</u>	<u>1,352,361</u>	<u>1,337,042</u>
048 Administration	133,675	118,911	126,642	125,020
049 Servicewide Communications	292,069	275,486	297,316	296,170
050 Personnel Programs	80,150	89,636	100,343	101,761
051 Rescue & Recovery Services	47,009	50,791	55,881	49,640
052 Subsistence In Kind	45,971	0	0	0
053 Arms Control	22,797	28,191	29,565	35,956
054 Other Servicewide Activities	844,388	504,849	524,545	514,414
055 Other Personnel Support	28,782	30,160	33,623	33,001
056 Civil Air Patrol Corporation	19,776	16,899	17,927	18,241
057 Base Support	203,914	119,601	155,791	151,907
058 Real Property Maintenance	32,813	19,692	10,728	10,932
<u>10 Security Programs</u>	<u>453,837</u>	<u>496,265</u>	<u>510,046</u>	<u>536,396</u>
058 Security Programs	453,837	496,265	510,046	536,396

O-1 Exhibit

FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

11 Support To Other Nations

12,305 12,154 13,260 13,074

059 International Support

12,305 12,154 13,260 13,074

Total Operation and Maintenance, Air Force

19,125,832 17,151,477 18,910,785 18,628,356

DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL SUMMARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Total number of full-time permanent positions (FTEs)	81,710	82,057	80,513	78,290
Total compensable FTEs:				
Full-time equivalent employment				
U.S. Direct Hires	88,567	88,944	87,270	84,862
Foreign Nationals	2,781	2,582	2,510	2,410
Total Direct Hires	91,348	91,526	89,780	87,272
Total Full-time equivalent employment	91,348	91,526	89,780	87,272
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours (FTEs)	1,135	1,140	1,119	1,088
Average FTE salary	37,552	38,683	39,799	40,696
Average GM/GS salary	38,996	40,124	41,271	42,178
Average GS grade	9	9	9	9
Average salary of ungraded positions	33,701	34,616	35,626	36,485

DIRECT HIRE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

	FY 1996				FY 1997				FY 1998				FY 1999			
	End Strength	FTEs	\$(000)		End Strength	FTEs	\$(000)		End Strength	FTEs	\$(000)		End Strength	FTEs	\$(000)	
<u>Direct Hire Civilians</u>																
Full-time Permanent	82,962	81,710	3,930,549		80,565	82,057	4,079,091		79,411	80,513	4,128,171		77,319	78,290	4,110,505	
Other	9,719	9,638	463,624		9,311	9,469	470,709		9,121	9,267	475,151		8,849	8,982	471,588	
Total Direct Hire	92,681	91,348	4,394,173		89,876	91,526	4,549,800		88,532	89,780	4,603,322		86,168	87,272	4,582,093	
Foreign National Separation Liability			3,513				0				0				0	
Severance Pay/Incentives/ Unemployment Compensation			51,529				32,551				44,217				47,117	
Total	92,681	91,348	4,449,215		89,876	91,526	4,582,351		88,532	89,780	4,647,539		86,168	87,272	4,629,210	
<u>Detail by Budget Activity</u>																
Operating Forces	27,001	26,741	1,377,962		25,299	25,654	1,407,287		25,026	25,399	1,409,357		24,274	24,702	1,388,999	
Mobilization	6,318	6,482	323,440		6,627	6,888	356,103		6,477	6,689	354,710		6,177	6,327	341,866	
Training & Recruiting	13,388	13,360	652,553		12,995	13,368	696,372		12,678	12,970	691,773		12,054	12,377	675,047	
Admin & Service Wide Activities	45,974	44,765	2,095,260		44,955	45,616	2,122,589		44,351	44,722	2,191,699		43,663	43,866	2,223,298	
Total Direct Hire	92,681	91,348	4,449,215		89,876	91,526	4,582,351		88,532	89,780	4,647,539		86,168	87,272	4,629,210	
(Reimbursable Data included above)	17,713	17,713	860,256		14,636	16,175	804,900		14,976	14,916	766,167		13,987	14,481	761,973	

INDIRECT HIRE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

	FY 1996			FY 1997			FY 1998			FY 1999		
	<u>End Strength</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>End Strength</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>End Strength</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>	<u>End Strength</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>
<u>Detail by Budget Activity</u>												
Operating Forces	6,022	5,927	346,064	5,833	5,786	353,131	5,656	5,704	350,327	5,721	5,692	355,883
Mobilization	79	79	2,929	82	102	5,919	82	82	3,939	82	82	4,045
Training & Recruiting	7	7	692	8	8	698	8	8	744	8	8	768
Admin & Service Wide Activities	355	352	7,741	409	383	8,709	389	372	9,357	388	362	9,627
Foreign National Separation Liability			215									
Total Indirect Hire	6,463	6,365	357,641	6,332	6,279	368,457	6,135	6,166	364,367	6,199	6,144	370,323
(Reimbursable Data included above)	4,550	4,550	255,510	4,267	4,409	258,723	4,753	4,510	266,518	4,239	4,496	271,010

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

I. Description of Operations Financed: This budget activity consists of three activity groups: Air Operations, Combat Related Operations, and Space Operations. The resources requested are for fighter forces assigned to Pacific Air Forces, Air Combat Command (ACC), and the United States Air Forces in Europe, as well as bomber and missile forces assigned to ACC. These funds will provide support for combat, test, and training fighter aircraft; bomber aircraft; strategic and other missiles; electronic warfare aircraft; Tactical Air Control aircraft; command, control and communications, including the Airborne Warning and Control aircraft; Dissimilar Air Combat Training aircraft; support ranges; and command and base support personnel and activities. Also supported are the United States Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM); the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Air Force Special Operations Command, JCS Exercises, Chemical and Biological Defense activities, Tactical Reconnaissance and Electronic Warfare, Tactical Intelligence and Special Activities, United States Central Command, Joint Deployment Agency, counterdrug operations, and the Joint Communications Support Element.

The Air Operations activity group consists of the front-line fighters and bombers of the Air Force. Included are the B-52, B-1, B-2, F-15, A-10, F-16, and F-117. Also included are the Peacekeeper and Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), the helicopters that support them, plus the missiles that are subsystems of fighter and bomber aircraft. Combat enhancement forces enhance the effectiveness of other weapon systems employed. They include Electronic Warfare (EF-111) assets, High Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) and Harm Targeting System (HTS), Tactical Air to Ground Missile, Joint Services Imagery Processing System (JSIPS), Compass Call (EC-130H) aircraft, Common Electronic Countermeasures Equipment, Mission Planning Systems, Electronic Combat Support, and Special Operations Forces. Air operations training supports activities related to combat crew and advanced tactical training for all fighter and missile aircrews. Combat communications provides support for air weapons control systems and tactical air control systems such as: forward air control posts, tactical air control centers, air support operations centers, and airborne command and control systems.

The Combat Related Operations comprise the support elements for combat forces and provide for global command, control, communications (C3), intelligence gathering, early warning, training, evaluation, management oversight, weather and air traffic control capabilities. The forces employ a wide range of assets to accomplish this myriad of missions supported through the following programs: the Strategic Offensive C3I, the National Military Command Center, the National Emergency Airborne Command Post, and the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications Network. The remaining components of this mission grouping consist of survivable communication links for Ground Entry Points, Minuteman/Peacekeeper Missile Wings, and technical support for current USSTRATCOM command and control programs and improvements.

The Space Operations provide for the launch of payloads into various earth orbits; the command, control and communication with these space based platforms; and a worldwide network of sites and terminals to relay data gathered by satellite constellations. Other programs include personnel and infrastructure support for the manpower and facilities used to execute these missions. These include launch facilities at Vandenberg, AFB, CA and Cape Canaveral AFS, FL; launch vehicles such as Delta II, Atlas E, Atlas II, Titan II and Titan IV; space control systems such as the Satellite

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

Control Network and the Air Force Satellite Control Network; and satellite systems such the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program and the Navstar Global Positioning System.

Resources provide for operation of the forces in this budget activity, and include manpower authorizations, peculiar and support equipment, necessary facilities and the associated costs specifically identifiable and measurable to the activity groups described herein.

Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below.

Utility Systems Operation	Security Forces of Protection
Installation Equipment Maintenance	Aircraft
Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of	Missiles
Real Property	Buildings
Aircraft Runways	Equipment
Missile Silos	Personnel
Aircraft Maintenance Complexes	Air Base Operability
Roads	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
Dormitories	Ground Transportation
Environmental Compliance	Operational Readiness
Engineering Services	Other Support
Fire Protection	Base Communication Services
Crash Rescue	Essential Data Processing Services
Custodial	Lease of Real Property
Refuse Collection	
Snow Removal	

Personnel support includes housing services for unaccompanied and deployed forces; child care and family support centers; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services to Air Force personnel and their families.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Squadrons (Aircraft/Missiles).....	101	103	104	104
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA).....	1,745	1,709	1,671	1,675
Strategic Missiles (Minuteman & Peacekeeper)	580	580	550	550
Flying Hours.....	657,576	650,295	623,411	624,320
Military End Strengths	170,262	164,426	160,841	159,901
Civilian End Strengths.....	32,264	30,400	29,920	29,231

**O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES**

II. Force Structure Summary (Con't):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Air Force Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Sites				
Host Sites	14	14	14	14
Remote Sites	100	200	270	340
National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) Ground Entry Points	18	18	18	18
Joint Surveillance System (JSS) Sites	59	58	57	57
Region & Sector Air Operations Centers (RAOCs and SAOCs).....	7	6	6	6
North Warning System.....	54	54	54	54
North Atlantic Defense System (NADS)	4	4	4	4
Ballistic Missile Early Warning System Sites (BMEWS)	3	3	3	3
Sea Launched Ballistic Missile Radar Warning Sites (SLBM)	5	5	5	5
Over-The-Horizon Radar System - Sectors (Limited Operations & Cold Storage)	2	2	2	2

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

II. Force Structure Summary(Con't):

Operational Launch Pads:

Eastern Range:

Air Force..... 5 5 5 5
NASA (Shuttle)..... 2 2 2 2

Western Range:

Air Force..... 3 3 3 3
NASA 1 1 1 1

Satellite Control Network (SCN):

Antennas..... 16 15 15 15
Control Nodes..... 2 2 2 2
Satellite Operations Centers 7 7 7 7
Spacecraft Check-out facilities (Transportable) 2 2 2 2
Support Elements..... 3 3 3 3
Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)
Satellites in orbit..... 2 2 2 2
Global Positioning System (GPS)
Satellites in orbit 24 24 24 24

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Activity Groups</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1999 <u>Estimate</u>
	FY 1996 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Current <u>Request</u>		
Air Operations	\$7,477,127	\$6,773,763	\$6,417,890	\$6,497,868	\$7,364,973	\$7,367,733
Combat Related Operations	1,610,568	1,409,766	1,421,566	1,455,619	1,440,090	1,396,163
Space Operations	1,190,784	1,202,080	1,207,659	1,164,225	1,169,575	1,176,282
Total	\$10,278,479	\$9,385,609	\$9,047,115	\$9,117,712	\$9,974,638	\$9,940,178
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary</u>	Change FY 1997/1997		Change FY 1997/1998		Change FY 1998/1999	
Baseline Funding	\$9,385,609		\$9,117,712		\$9,974,638	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-338,494		0		0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-47,967		0		0	
Reprogramming Transfer	-1,400		0		0	
Price Change	0		621,299		-26,098	
Functional Transfers	-31,434		277,872		27,240	
Program Changes	151,398		-42,245		-35,602	
Current Estimate	\$9,117,712		\$9,974,638		\$9,940,178	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget		\$9,385,609
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$-338,494	
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount		\$9,047,115
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-47,967	
	1) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	\$+67,400	
	2) Information Resource Management	\$-28,295	
	3) Foreign Currency Fluctuation	\$-26,454	
	4) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-20,540	
	5) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$13,361	
	6) Stockpile Other	\$-8,629	
	7) Acquisition Workforce Reduction	\$-8,600	
	8) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism	\$+8,400	
	9) Fuel Tax Credit	\$-7,000	
	10) Section 8037 FFRDC/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-6,792	
	11) Environmental Compliance	\$-3,329	
	12) Printing Efficiencies	\$-2,776	
	13) Chemical/Biological Protective Equipment	\$+2,000	
	14) Reliability Testing	\$+300	
	15) US TRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-291	
3.	Reprogramming Transfer		\$-1,400
	a. Decrease	\$-1,400	
	1) Stars and Stripes Transportation	\$-1,400	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

4.	Functional Program Transfers.....		\$-31,434
a.	Transfers In.....		\$+9,188
	1) Combat Controller Consolidation	\$+5,000	
	2) Revolution Planning.....	\$+3,033	
	3) Air Force Material Command Realignment.....	\$+769	
	4) MacDill Transfer	\$+386	
b.	Transfers Out		\$-40,622
	1) MacDill AFB Transfer	\$-37,818	
	2) Air Force Material Command Manpower Realignment.....	\$-2,804	
5.	Program Increases.....		\$+376,700
a.	Contingency Realignment	\$+208,860	
b.	Combat Air Force Contract Training	\$+28,925	
c.	Flying Hour Changes	\$+28,521	
d.	Sustaining Engineering	\$+22,324	
e.	Visual Information and Base Communication	\$+12,832	
f.	F-117 Contractor Logistics Support.....	\$+11,705	
g.	Airborne Warning and Control System.....	\$+8,272	
h.	Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS)	\$+7,529	
i.	Base Communications	\$+7,331	
j.	Extend Sentry Realignment	\$+7,100	
k.	Strategic Offensive C3I	\$+6,286	
l.	Ground Based Tactical	\$+4,466	
m.	Base Support.....	\$+3,509	
n.	Weather Communications and Services	\$+2,904	
o.	B-2 Contractor Logistics Support	\$+2,533	
p.	Combat Development	\$+2,076	
q.	Airborne Based Tactical	\$+1,717	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

r.	Tactical AGM Missiles (HARM).....	\$+1,661
s.	Space Warfare Center.....	\$+1,607
t	Civilian Pay.....	\$+1,532
u.	USSPACECOM Management Headquarters Activities.....	\$+1,468
v.	Information Warfare Support.....	\$+1,201
w.	Western Range	\$+859
x.	Operational Headquarters - Space.....	\$+808
y.	Other Combat Support Programs	\$+674
6.	Program Decreases	\$-225,302
a.	Depot Maintenance	\$-71,062
b.	DPEM Realignment.....	\$-30,320
c.	Strategic Defensive C3I	\$-21,598
d.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance.....	\$-18,602
e.	Space Control Systems	\$-13,102
f.	AWACS and Joint Situational Awareness System (JSAS) Realignment	\$-10,300
g.	Real property Maintenance Programs.....	\$-6,680
h.	F-16/F-15E/B-1/B-2 Contractor Logistics Support.....	\$-6,526
i.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles.....	\$-6,246
j.	NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS).....	\$-5,394
k.	Base Operating Support Realignment	\$-5,617
l.	Range Operations	\$-4,371
m.	Airborne Tactical C3I.....	\$-3,761
n.	Strategic Offensive C3I	\$-3,546
o.	SPACETRACK	\$-2,871
p.	Minuteman Missile	\$-2,824
q.	Medium Launch Space Vehicles	\$-2,698
r.	Upper Stage Space Vehicles.....	\$-2,459
s.	Management/Operational Headquarters.....	\$-2,415
t.	Peacekeeper.....	\$-1,921
u.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)	\$-1,108
v.	Engineering Installation	\$-890

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

w.	Air Base Ground Defense	\$-735	
x.	JCS Exercises	\$-256	
7.	FY 1997 Current Estimate		\$9,117,712
8.	Price Growth		\$+621,299
9.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+277,872
a.	Transfers In	\$+356,658	
	1) Contingency Operations	\$+235,898	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76)	\$+49,842	
	2) Procurement Contractor Logistics Support Transfer	\$+31,947	
	3) AF Material Command Program Management Realignment	\$+21,628	
	4) Air To Ground Missile Systems	\$+2,279	
	6) Classified Program	\$+6,573	
	7) Utah Test & Training Range Manpower Transfer	\$+4,691	
	10) B-2 F118 Engine Sustaining Engineering	\$+3,800	
b.	Transfers Out	\$-78,786	
	1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	\$-53,231	
	2) Combat Talon Transfer	\$-5,700	
	3) Information Warfare Support	\$-5,500	
	4) HAVE STARE Radar	\$-6,300	
	5) Eglin Radar Modification	\$-3,600	
	7) National Foreign Intelligence Program Transfers	\$-2,347	
	8) Space Architect Office Transfer	\$-1,966	
	9) 366th range squadron	\$-142	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

10. Program Increases.....		\$+357,585
a. Depot Maintenance.....		\$+67,663
b. Force Structure Growth.....		\$+50,223
c. Base Support		\$+41,278
d. Airborne Tactical Surveillance.....		\$+26,476
e. Strategic Defensive C3I.....		\$+18,006
f. Peacekeeper Sustainment.....		\$+15,712
g. Ground Based Tactical C3I		\$+15,250
h. F-15E Contractor Logistics Support		\$+15,127
i. Real Property Maintenance Programs		\$+14,756
j. Air Force Wide Communications		\$+10,764
k. Airborne Warning and Control System		\$+10,376
l. Classified Program Increase		\$+8,910
m. Weather Services.....		\$+7,484
n. JCS Exercises		\$+6,809
o. DFAS Customer Funding		\$+6,363
p. Family Support Centers.....		\$+5,311
q. Strategic Offensive C3I		\$+4,807
r. Defense Meteorological Satellite Program.....		\$+4,676
s. Electronic Warfare Integrated Support.....		\$+4,200
t. Information Warfare Squadron		\$+3,500
u. Medium Launch Space Vehicles		\$+2,658
v. Harm Targeting System.....		\$+2,529
w. Titan Space Launch Vehicles.....		\$+2,433
x. Electronic Combat Intel Support.....		\$+2,366
y. Thunderbird Recoding.....		\$+2,114
z. Aerial Targets		\$+1,903
aa. Combat Air Intel Systems Activities		\$+1,745
bb. Air Traffic Control.....		\$+1,009

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: OPERATING FORCES

cc. Air Base Ground Defense	\$+1,038
dd. Combat Support Operations Support	\$+705
ee. Revolution Planning	\$+701
ff. Operational HQ - Space/Space Comm Combat Ops	\$+693
11. Program Decreases	\$-399,830
a. Anti-Terrorism Efforts	\$-74,910
b. Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$-60,029
c. One-time FY97 Adjustments for SR-71/Rivet Joint/AWACs	\$-50,100
d. Depot Maintenance	\$-47,900
e. Strategic Defensive C3I	\$-43,025
f. Satellite Control Network (SCN)	\$-21,791
g. Minuteman Missile Squadrons	\$-17,798
h. EF-111 Program	\$-14,524
i. SPACETRACK	\$-10,621
j. Range Space Launch Infrastructure	\$-10,338
k. Information Warfare Support	\$-7,639
l. Combat Development	\$-6,976
m. Civilian Pay	\$-5,718
n. Engineering Installations Support	\$-5,601
o. Airborne Tactical C3I	\$-2,663
p. Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS)	\$-2,956
q. Mission Planning System	\$-2,615
r. Management/Operational Headquarters	\$-2,466
s. Strategic Offensive C3I	\$-2,435
t. NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS)	\$-2,203
u. Chem-Bio Defense System	\$-1,699
v. Visual Information and Base Communication	\$-1,544
w. Space Warfare Center	\$-1,387
x. Air Launched Cruise Missile	\$-1,080
y. Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center	\$-961
z. Air Force Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities	\$-851

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12.	FY 1998 Budget Request		\$9,974,638
13.	Price Growth		\$-26,098
14.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+27,240
	a. Transfers In	\$+30,054	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76)	\$+30,054	
	b. Transfers Out	\$-2,814	
	1) 366th Range Squadron	\$-2,814	
15.	Program Increases		\$+145,604
	a. B-2 Force Structure	\$+45,798	
	b. Airborne Tactical C3I	\$+33,025	
	c. Depot Maintenance	\$+26,932	
	d. Airborne Warning and Control System	\$+9,766	
	e. Ground Based Tactical C3I	\$+8,115	
	f. Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS)	\$+4,348	
	g. ICBM Depot Maintenance Program	\$+4,053	
	h. SPACETRACK	\$+3,766	
	i. Contractor Logistics	\$+3,000	
	j. Medium Launch Space Vehicles (MLV)	\$+2,705	
	k. Compass Call	\$+1,920	
	l. Information Warfare Squadrons	\$+1,823	
	m. AGM-130/142/86-C/GBU-150 Missiles	\$+353	
16.	Program Decreases		\$-181,206
	a. Civilian Pay	\$-30,476	
	b. Strategic Offensive C3I	\$-27,453	
	c. Strategic Defensive C3I	\$-26,696	

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d. Contractor Logistics Support.....	\$-21,841
e. EF-111 Squadrons.....	\$-16,745
f. Base Support	\$-12,916
g. Sustaining Engineering.....	\$-7,661
h. Space Control Systems.....	\$-7,205
i. Base Support.....	\$-5,615
j. Titan Space Launch Vehicles	\$-3,896
k. Combat Development.....	\$-3,095
l. Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$-2,874
m. JCS Exercises	\$-2,797
n. Real Property Maintenance Programs	\$-2,514
o. Classified Program Decrease	\$-2,330
p. Defense Meteorological Satellite Program	\$-2,131
q. Western Range	\$-1,443
r. NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS)	\$-1,341
s. Combat Air Intelligence Systems	\$-1,199
t. Base Physical Security Systems.....	\$-533
u. Management Headquarters - Space Command	\$-445
17. FY 1999 Budget Request.....	\$9,940,178

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IV. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	170,262	164,426	160,841	159,901	-3,585	-940
Officer	22,840	21,736	21,328	21,125	-408	-203
Enlisted	147,422	142,690	139,513	138,776	-3,177	-737
Civilian End Strength (Total)	32,264	30,350	29,920	29,231	-430	-689
U.S. Direct Hire	23,751	22,206	22,043	21,387	-163	-656
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,491	2,311	2,221	2,123	-90	-98
Total Direct Hire	26,242	24,517	24,264	23,510	-253	-754
Foreign National Indirect Hire	6,022	5,833	5,656	5,721	-177	65
Military Workyears (Total)	173,852	167,599	164,883	161,474	-2,716	-3,409
Officer	23,291	22,331	21,978	21,525	-353	-453
Enlisted	150,561	145,268	142,905	139,949	-2,363	-2,956
Civilian End Strength (Total)	31,949	30,689	30,341	29,630	-348	-711
U.S. Direct Hire	23,439	22,562	22,365	21,762	-197	-603
Foreign National Direct Hire	2,583	2,341	2,272	2,176	-69	-96
Total Direct Hire	26,022	24,903	24,637	23,938	-266	-699
Foreign National Indirect Hire	5,927	5,786	5,704	5,692	-82	-12

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I. Description of Operations Financed: The United States Air Force mission is: "To defend the United States through control and exploitation of air and space." Today, the Air Force continues to undergo changes to adapt to the post Cold War world. Many of these changes, presented in this activity group, impact force structure and operational requirements. By the end of FY 1997, the active Air Force will have drawn down to a fighting force of 13 fighter wing equivalents. FY97 starts the "buy back" process of returning 22 B-1s from attrition reserve status. Six of the eight Thunderbird aircraft were redesignated from training to combat coded. To maintain the 20 Fighter Wing Equivalent (FWE), six 15C combat coded aircraft were placed in attrition reserve. In addition, the B-2 program will continue to grow during FY 1997-99, increasing to 12 PAA in FY 1998. At present, the B-2 bomber is an immature weapon system requiring high levels of sustaining engineering and contractor support. Eight of ten B-2 aircraft initially delivered will also begin the first of a series of block upgrades, with all aircraft eventually upgraded to Block 30. In addition, EF-111 Primary Authorized Aircraft (PAA) will drawdown from 24 to 12 in FY 1997. In the training area, there were decreases in both PAA and flying hours. Other changes to force structure include the addition of the Joint STAR E-8C aircraft and phase out of the Minutemen II missiles by the end of FY 1997.

The Air Operations activity group consists of the following seven subactivity groups:

- 1. Primary Combat Forces** This subactivity consists of the front-line fighters and bombers of the Air Force. Included are the B-52, B-1, B-2, F-15, A-10, F-16, and F-117. These resources represent the "tip of the spear" in projecting global power under the Air Force's vision: global engagement. These resources provide the capability to develop, train, sustain, and integrate the elements of air and space power to produce: core competencies of air and space superiority, global attack, rapid global mobility, precision engagement, information superiority, and agile combat support. The funds requested will provide a capability to counter a wide range of threats to the U.S. and its allies and to assure a viable deterrent posture. Resources provide for civilian personnel, support equipment, necessary facilities, and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable to: wing headquarters, fighter squadrons, bomber squadrons, organizational avionics, and consolidated aircraft maintenance. The objective is to preserve readiness and functional proficiency through flying and ground operations training with personnel/equipment/systems that will be involved in responding to crisis/contingency/emergency situations.
- 2. Primary Combat Weapons** This subactivity group includes the Peacekeeper and Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), the helicopters that support them, plus the missiles that are subsystems of fighter and bomber aircraft. These subsystems include: the Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM), and the Advanced Cruise Missile (ACM). Also included are conventional weapons such as the Harpoon, the Joint Standoff Attack Weapon, Joint Direct Attack Missile, Wind Corrected Munitions Dispenser, Sensor Fused Weapon, Low Altitude Navigation and Targeting Infrared for Night (LANTIRN), and the Maverick.

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3. **Combat Enhancement Forces** Consists of assets that enhance the effectiveness of other weapon systems employed. Included are Electronic Warfare (EF-111) assets, Manned Destructive Suppression aircraft, Tactical Air-to-Ground Missile, Joint Services Imagery Processing System (JSIPS), Compass Call (EC-130H) aircraft, Common Electronic Countermeasures Equipment, Mission Planning Systems, Electronic Combat Support, and Special Operations Forces.
4. **Air Operations Training** Supports activities related to combat crew and advanced tactical training for all fighter and missile aircrews. Activities include tactical training exercises and deployments, combat simulation training, and dissimilar air combat training. Funds exercises such as Red Flag, Blue Flag, Green Flag, Maple Flag and Coalition Flag that are designed to simulate real combat conditions; training and aggressor squadron aircraft; range activities, facilities and equipment; and wargaming and simulation programs.
5. **Combat Communications** Combat Communications provides support for air weapons control systems and tactical air control systems such as: forward air control posts, tactical air control centers, air support operations centers, and airborne command and control systems (including the E-3 AWACS, EC-135K, EC-130E, EC-137 and OA-10s). Also includes Theater Battle Management, Joint STARS support (E-8C), Special Reconnaissance Systems to include the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Program (DARP) (including R/TC-135s, U-2s, U-2 ground stations and the SR-71), Tactical Cryptological Activities, and Constant Source. The Tactical Air Control System (TACS) provides the Air Force Component Commander (AFCC) and the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) the capability to plan and conduct theater air operations, including joint US operations and combined operations with allied forces. The TACS supports the Air Force doctrine of centralized control and decentralized execution of air operations. Components of the TACS include the Air Operations Center (AOC); the Wing Operations Center (WOC); non-radar ground-based elements; radar ground-based elements; airborne elements; and the command, control, communications, and computers (C4). Deployable TACS elements, both airborne and ground-based, contain standard manning and equipment as required by the force projection tenets. They must be mobile and flexible to respond to contingencies across the spectrum of warfare.
6. **Base Operating Support** Program funds transportation, security forces, comptroller, staff judge advocate, claims, and personnel organizations; and dining facilities, lodging, contracting services, chaplain, administration, mess attendant and equipment maintenance contracts, postal services, data processing, airfield and air operations, furnishings management, and other authorized service activities.
7. **Real Property Services** Provides essential installation facility support for purchased utilities, utility plant operations, grounds maintenance, fire protection, crash rescue, snow removal and ice alleviation, entomological services, elevator maintenance/inspection, and rents and leases. Contracted engineering services include custodial services, refuse collection, corrosion control, sewer and waste systems, facility engineering and public works management, other installation engineering services and annual service requirements performed in-house or by contract.

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Infrastructure support includes a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving support are listed below.

Utility Systems Operation	Security Forces Protection
Installation Equipment Maintenance	Aircraft
Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of	Missiles
Real Property	Buildings
Aircraft Runways	Equipment
Missile Silos	Personnel
Aircraft Maintenance Complexes	Air Base Operability
Roads	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
Dormitories	Ground Transportation
Environmental Compliance	Operational Readiness
Engineering Services	Other Support
Fire Protection	Base Communication Services
Crash Rescue	Essential Data Processing Services
Custodial	Lease of Real Property
Refuse Collection	
Snow Removal	

Personnel support includes housing services for unaccompanied and deployed forces; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services to Air Force personnel and their families.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Squadrons (Aircraft/Missiles).....	101	103	104	104
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA).....	1,686	1,658	1,625	1,636
Strategic Missiles (Minuteman & Peacekeeper).....	580	580	550	550
Flying Hours	635,917	630,980	605,334	611,012
Military End Strengths.....	132,271	129,002	126,308	126,248
Civilian End Strengths	25,055	23,123	22,663	22,145

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1999 <u>Estimate</u>
	FY 1996 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Current <u>Request</u>		
Primary Combat Forces	\$2,508,154	\$2,334,908	\$1,950,708	\$2,246,225	\$2,719,301	\$2,714,686
Primary Combat Weapons	402,176	394,408	394,408	374,957	457,939	416,987
Combat Enhancement Forces	259,863	253,165	253,165	258,430	253,099	239,936
Air Operations Training	617,318	546,948	515,819	533,250	617,828	609,144
Combat Communications	1,065,092	869,192	913,321	941,877	981,936	1,031,385
Real Property Maintenance	886,596	694,867	691,122	653,137	576,409	593,591
Base Support	1,737,928	1,680,275	1,699,347	1,489,992	1,758,461	1,762,004
Total	\$7,477,127	\$6,773,763	\$6,417,890	\$6,497,868	\$7,364,973	\$7,367,733
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change FY 1997/1997		Change FY 1997/1998		Change FY 1998/1999	
Baseline Funding	\$6,773,763		\$6,497,868		\$7,364,973	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-355,873		0		0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-86,990		0		0	
Reprogramming Transfer	-1,400		0		0	
Price Change	0		551,012		-55,980	
Functional Transfers	-32,648		263,537		11,646	
Program Changes	201,016		52,556		47,094	
Current Estimate	\$6,497,868		\$7,364,973		\$7,367,733	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget	\$6,773,763
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$-355,873
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$6,417,890
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-86,990
	1) Foreign Currency Fluctuation	\$-26,436
	2) Investment Equipment Threshold	\$-15,080
	3) Information Resource Management	\$-10,460
	4) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$-8,050
	5) Acquisition Workforce Reduction	\$-7,901
	6) Fuel Tax Credit	\$-5,700
	7) Stockpile (Other)	\$-5,144
	8) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-3,363
	9) Environmental Compliance	\$-3,058
	10) Printing Efficiencies	\$-1,843
	11) Reliability Testing	\$+300
	12) US TRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-255

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3. Reprogramming Transfer		\$-1,400
a. Decrease.....		\$-1,400
1) Stars and Stripes Transportation.....	\$-1,400	
Transfers funding for transportation costs associated with Stars and Stripes from the Services to the American Forces Information Service (AFIS) for program execution. Realignment is a continuum to consolidate all funding and costs for Stars and Stripes. Allows for more efficient management decisions and effective resource utilization. Transfer of funds includes only the costs of air delivery of Stars and Stripes and the cost of shipping newsprint.		
4. Functional Program Transfers.....		\$-32,648
a. Transfers In.....		\$+5,170
1) Combat Controllers Consolidation	\$+5,000	
The Air Force is consolidating all Combat Controllers under Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). This increase supports Combat Controllers establishing assault zones, employing air traffic control capability, establishing recovery zones, and providing vital command and control radio capabilities. Program resources for travel, supplies, materials, and equipment were transferred from Mobilization Sub-Activity Groups: Airlift Operations C3I and Base Support to Operating Forces Sub-Activity Group: Combat Enhancement Forces.		
2) Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Manpower Realignment	\$+170	
The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review directing civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) directed a 4 percent reduction in FTEs over the FYDP (FY 1995-2000). Air Force Material		

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Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the base support accounts until the command could define the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.

b.	Transfers Out.....	\$-37,818	
1)	MacDill AFB Transfer.....	\$-37,818	
	Realignment from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command, transfers funding for RPM and base operating support infrastructure from Activity Group Air Operations to Activity Group Mobility Operations.		\$+341,649
5.	Program Increases.....		\$+208,860
a.	Contingency Realignment (FY 1997 Base: \$0)..... The FY 97 Appropriation transfers the Services Contingency Funding from Activity Group Air Operations to the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. This increase is due to the realignment of a portion of the reduction from Air Operations to Activity Groups Mobility Operations (\$181.3 million), Logistics Operations (\$25.1 million), Basic Skills, Advanced Training (\$1.7 million) and Servicewide Activities (\$0.7 million). Contingency funds were included in several activity groups in the FY 1997 appropriation request. The realignment is necessary to reflect the congressional adjustment in the proper activity groups.		\$+28,925
b.	Combat Air Forces Contract Training (FY 1997 Base: \$32,814) Funding increase is in support of contractual requirements to enhance fighter lead in, combat crew and advanced tactical training proficiency. Increased funding is required to prevent recent trends in aircraft mishaps and improve overall Aircrew training. Primary cost is attributable to the Goldwater Range Measurement Debriefing System (GRMDS) for the Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation		

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(ACMI) system (\$+16.2 million); support for the COMBAT EDGE Air Defense exercise system (\$+5.3 million) and consolidation of range contracts (\$+4.6 million) to improve and expand range coverage in FY 1997. The remaining (\$+2.8 million) restores flight services and combat operations to minimal levels to ensure mission readiness.

\$+28,521

- c. Flying Hour/Consumption Changes (FY 1997 Base: \$1,433,056)
 The FY 1997 Flying Hour Program was repriced to reflect revised flying hours and the latest FY 1996 Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) approved cost factors which are based on the most current consumption data available. This increase reflects the revised training and range flying hour programs. Included in this increased program are Aviation Fuel (AVPOL), System and General Support supplies, and Depot Level Repairables (DLRs).

\$+22,324

- d. Sustaining Engineering (FY 1997 Base: \$150,537)
 Sustaining Engineering funds contract studies to determine causes for problems and evaluate potential fixes. The majority of this increase is associated with the B-2 (\$+22.1 million). The net increase also represents changes in requirements for the F-15 (\$+5.7 million), B-52 (\$+2.4 million), F-15E (\$+9 million), A-10 (\$-1.4 million), F-16 (\$-2.3 million), B-1 (\$-6.9 million) and other programs (\$+1.8 million).

\$+12,832

- e. Visual Information and Base Communications (FY 1997 Base, \$78,877)
 Base communications increase reflects cabling projects (\$+11.4 million) to support new buildings and local area network requirements. Includes purchases for standard base level computer requirements for automated data processing support; acquiring upgrades and expandable hardware/software for base functional missions (i.e., accounting and finance, personnel, maintenance, transportation and operations). Visual information reflects Depot Level Repairable (DLR) purchases for (armament delivery recording) assets on aircraft and electronic and telecommunications equipment (\$+1.4 million).

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f.	F-117 Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base: \$186,450) CLS provides total maintenance and logistics for F-117 weapon systems trainers, electronic warfare simulators and digital cockpit procedures trainer. Increase due to higher than expected program execution to sustain mission capability rates.	\$+11,705
g.	Airborne Warning and Control System (FY 1997 Base, \$141,838) Maintenance efforts to improve the overall reliability and maintenance of the E-3 aircraft. Included are projects to integrate the Global Positioning System (GPS) with the airborne operations computer program (AOCP) and contractor logistics support to refurbish two training aircraft used for pilot training.	\$+8,272
h.	Extend Sentry Realignment This increase reflects the realignment of Congressional AWACs Extended Sentry funding provided in Activity Group Combat Related Operations to Activity Group Air Operations where the program is executed.	\$+7,100
i.	Ground Based Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$123,711) Increase in Ground Based Tactical C3I results from: 1) contract support to successfully field new versions of Theater Battle Management (TBM) software and continue system testing and implement corrections (\$+1,566); 2) sustainment of leased communications for command and control and alerting systems supporting communications between tactical Air Force command centers and subordinate units (\$+2,003); and 3) new network designs for the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS). JTIDS provides a secure jam resistant system that can share data and voice communications and provide the majority of networks required by theater commanders during contingency operations (\$+897).	\$+4,466
j.	B-2 Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base: \$18,315) Starting in FY 1997, overhead costs for the Modification Depot Facility became part of the B-2 CLS program. This facility supports all B-2 aircraft depot requirements. Overhead for this facility specifically includes: facility management, administration,	\$+2,533

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utilities, facilities maintenance, building security, and all other costs associated with maintaining this facility. This is a fixed cost included in the overall CLS contract not directly tied to actual aircraft maintenance.

\$+1,717

- k. Airborne Based Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$202,008).....
 Increase allows OA-10 Forward Air Controllers and Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) Controllers to meet proficiency requirements in air strike control training. Funding level will allow for the replenishment of outdated and unserviceable equipment item such as tents, camouflage systems, and field gear.

\$+1,661

- l. Targeting System - Manned Destructive Suppression (FY 1997 Base: \$4,789).....
 Funds the operations and maintenance costs for the F-16 HARM Targeting System (HTS), in support of the manned destructive suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD). Major HTS O&M requirements include Contract Logistics Support (CLS) for repairs to the AN/ASQ-213 Pods and test equipment. The HTS pod provides real time, "range known" targeting information for the F-16C Block 50s responsible for lethal SEAD.

\$+1,532

- m. Average Salary Adjustment (FY 1997 Base: \$109,059)
 Increase accounts for revised costs based on implementation of actual locality pay factors provided by the major commands.

\$+1,201

- n. Information Warfare Support (FY 1997 Base: \$64,144)
 Program resources increase to support the Offensive Counter Information (OCI) initiatives. This program supports command, control, and communications (C3) targeting and battle damage assessment, electronic jamming, and combat mission planning to 80 DoD customers. This increase ensures the OCI database supports Air Force initiatives.

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6. Program Decreases.....			\$-140,633
a. Depot Maintenance (FY 1997 Base: \$682,015)			\$-71,062
Depot Maintenance funding has been respread from this activity group to support other mission critical areas derived from changes in flying consumption. Predominate change reflects a realignment from depot maintenance to depot level repairables (DLRs) supporting a shift from two-level to three level maintenance. The primary system impacted was the F-16 (\$-35M) to enhance the supportability of the F100 engine. The resulting distribution of funds achieves a balance across mission requirements.			
b. Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) Realignment			\$-30,320
This decrease reflects the realignment of Congressional funding provided in Activity Group Air Operations to where the program is actually executed.			
c. Airborne Tactical Surveillance (FY 1997 Base, \$543,473)			\$-18,602
Decrease reflects a delay in the Joint Service Imagery Processing System (JSIPS) integration and testing. Also, reflects a reduction in programmed contractor logistics support for a U-2 aircraft that was damaged in FY 1996 and will not be mission ready until the last quarter of FY 1997.			
d. F-16/F-15E/B-1/B-52 Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base: \$36,262) .			\$-6,526
This decrease reflects a reduction from original estimates for level of effort required to fix identified deficiencies: F-16 (\$-2.8 million), B-1 (\$-.7 million), F-15E (\$-1.0 million), and B-52 (\$-2.0 million).			
e. Base Operating Support Realignment			\$-5,617
Based on emerging requirements, the Air Force redistributed the Congressional adjustment for acquisition workforce reduction across multiple activity groups (Basic Skills Training is the predominate activity group) to ensure balance between readiness and quality of life.			

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f.	Airborne Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$202,008)	\$-3,761
	Decrease reflects the reduction of contractor logistics support activities associated with the EC-130 Airborne Battlefield Command and Control Center (ABCCC) as these aircraft prepare for replacement in FY 1999 by the C-130J.	
g.	Minuteman Missile Squadrons (FY 1997 Base: \$215,661)	\$-2,824
	Decrease is the result of the integration of the depot level maintenance at base level. This action was necessitated by the realignment of Grand Forks AFB and the deactivation of the 351st Missile Wing at Whiteman AFB.	
h.	Peacekeeper Missile Squadron (FY 1997 Base: \$93,227)	\$-1,921
	Decrease results from the Air Force decision to defer some Weapon System assessments until the Peacekeeper Life Extension and START II treaty negotiations are more defined.	
7.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	\$6,497,868
8.	Price Growth.	\$+551,012
9.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+263,537
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+322,877
	1) Contingency Operations	\$+235,898
	Program increase reflects the transfer of contingency funding to the Air Force from the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Account. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force.	

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|----|--|-----------|
| 2) | Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions) | \$+34,564 |
| | Reflects a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel, Air Force appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. These positions have been converted from the military authorizations. Under the guidelines of OMB Circular A-76, the workload for these converted functions will be contracted out. | |
| 3) | Procurement CLS (F-117) Transfer to O&M | \$+24,727 |
| | The Air Force has approved an appropriation change for contractor logistics support (CLS) replenishment spares from the Air Force Aircraft Procurement, appropriation to the Operation and Maintenance appropriation. This appropriation change brings CLS spares procurement in line with other CLS support. This action is the first step toward changing the current funding of other replenishment spares in the investment appropriations, (i.e. missile, comm electronics, etc.). | |
| 4) | Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) (PMA) | \$+21,609 |
| | This Program Management Administration (PMA) transfers system program office (SPO) mission support costs to include TDY, supplies etc., into the primary weapon system program element. This allows for total weapon system costs to be reflected in the primary weapon system program element. Funding was transferred from Activity Group Logistics Operations to Air Operations, to primarily support the F-16 SPO. | |
| 5) | B-2 F118 Engine Sustaining Engineering | \$+3,800 |
| | B-2 Post production logistics and engineering support for F118 engine was funded in Aircraft Procurement, as part a post production contract which ends in the first quarter FY 1998. Afterwards, funds are required in sustaining engineering in the Operations and Maintenance appropriation to perform the same function. | |

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6)	Air-to-Ground Missile (AGM) Systems..... AGM PE Activation created two new program elements: AGM 142 Missile; and AGM-86C Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM). Funding for the AGM-142 missile was transferred from the B-52 DPEM program. Funding for the ALCM program was transferred from the War Reserve Munitions (WRM) program element.	\$+2,279
b.	Transfers Out.	\$-59,340
1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer..... Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants.	\$-47,998
2)	Combat Talon Transfer..... The Air Force is consolidating all Combat Controllers under Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). This decrease supports Combat Controllers establishing assault zones, employing air traffic control capability, establishing recovery zones, and providing vital command and control radio capabilities.	\$-5,700
3)	Information Warfare Support..... Decrease reflects the transfer of Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR) to Aircraft Procurement.	\$-5,500
4)	366th Range Squadron..... The Air Force is transferring the 366th Range Squadron, Mountain Home AFB, ID to the Air National Guard.	\$-142

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10. Program Increases.....		\$+262,622
a. Depot Maintenance (FY 1997 Base: \$531,445).....		\$+67,663
Overall depot maintenance requirements for various weapon systems have increased resulting in a net funding increase. Primary cost drivers are the F-16 (\$+14.7 million) which funds repairs to correct deficiencies in software capability upgrade versions four and five, which were delayed due to the FY 1997 funded carryover reduction initiative. B-1 (\$+18.3 million) funds repair of software deficiencies in the Operational Flight Program, electrical multiplex system, central integrated test (CITS) expert parameter system, offensive radar subsystem and fuel center of gravity management systems. Special Operations increased (\$+18 million) for C-130/MH-53J corrections for software/navigation systems. The remaining increase results from: AIM-9 non-stockfund repair of exchangeable guidance control units (\$+9.4 million); Minuteman software upgrades for launch control center post production deployment (\$+3.7 million); and Air Launched Cruise Missile engine work to support program ramp up (\$+.5 million).		
b. B-2 Force Structure Growth (FY 1997 Base \$182,645).....		\$+50,223
This increase reflects the continuing buildup of the B-2 bomber force structure. Two additional B-2's will be delivered in FY 1998. Three separate configurations of the B-2 will be fielded at Whiteman AFB, MO during FY 1998 and beyond, until all aircraft are eventually upgraded to the Block 30 configuration. This increase will upgrade eight planes in the inventory to block 30, two previously delivered as Block 20 to Block 30, with two block 30 aircraft scheduled for delivery in mid FY 1998. Funding supports the increase for associated contract depot maintenance, supplies/bench stock, fuel directly attributable to programmed flying hours, aircraft delivery schedules, and planned block upgrades for FY 1998. DPEM funding will continue to be a contractor intensive until the B-2 Depot at Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center (OC-ALC) is on line.		

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c.	Real Property Services (FY 1997 Base, \$406,748) Increase realigns \$29.7 million from real property maintenance to real property services for base maintenance contracts in Europe. This realignment properly reflects the in scope work performed by contract.	\$+29,700
d.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance (FY 1997 Base \$516,747) Program growth in tactical surveillance is based on the following OPTEMPO and force structure changes: 1) Joint Stars aircraft inventory increases from three to four in FY 1998. Funding supports flying hours, Contractor Logistic Support (CLS), and operating support for the operational combat units (\$+11,320); 2) Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Program (DARP) funding reflects a return to normal U-2 force structure and an increase of one Rivet Joint aircraft (\$+1,925); and 3) support for the Air Force's Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) program, which includes Predator air vehicles, ground control stations, and communications systems. Funding provides aircraft maintenance, contractor logistic support and contractual services (\$+13,231).	\$+26,476
e.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$1,083,244) Adjustment of \$6.7 million is due to an increase in funding for DPEM and non-fly DLRs correcting for previously deferred workloads. Funds \$4.9 million in base infrastructure support for quality of life initiatives which were deferred in prior fiscal years. Increase (\$3.3 million) results from an Air Force effort to better link the allocable portion of DFAS customer funding to outputs by sub activity group. The increase (\$3 million) also funds the conversion from coal to gas attributable to the connection of the Kaiserslautern Military Community to municipal district heat.	\$+17,941
f.	Ground Based Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$121,753) Increase supports: 1) fielding of theater battle management core systems maintenance support at newly installed sites in the European and Pacific theaters; and 2) increased maintenance for both joint communications support element (JCSE)	\$+15,250

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equipment returning from extended deployment and new mobile ground tactical communications equipment.

- g. Peacekeeper Sustainment (FY 1997 Base \$90,771)
 Increase results from a Joint Staff/Office of the Secretary of Defense decision to maintain START I forces until START II enters into force. Funding maintains weapon system engineering and technical tasks, peacekeeper trainer support, aging and nuclear hardness surveillance, hardness testing of new parts, and continued follow-on operational testing.
 \$+15,712
- h. F-15/15E Contractor Logistics Support (CLS) (FY 1997 Base \$5,516)
 Increase covers scheduled bi-annual release of Operational Flight Program (OFP) tape requiring additional CLS support for the F-15E Weapon System Trainer. OFP updates are engineering solutions to identified operational flight test software deficiencies. The software fixes are combined and released as a suite of updates on an 18-24 month schedule.
 \$+15,127
- i. Airborne Warning and Control System (FY 1997 Base, \$162,017)
 Increases in the AWACS program result from higher costs of Depot Level Reparables in support of the Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) upgrade.
 \$+10,376
- j. Child Development and Family Support Centers (FY 1997 Base, \$53,124)
 Increase supports the Air Force's strategy for child development improvements by increasing the number of caregivers and child care spaces. Increase reflects more emphasis to support family programs. Includes funding to provide for family support center information and referrals; policy, planning and coordination; leadership consultation; readiness; crisis assistance; and outreach programs.
 \$+5,311

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k.	Electronic Warfare Integrated Support (FY 1997 Base, \$0) Establishes a new program element to support the electronic warfare integrated avionics support facility. Funding was realigned from Subactivity Group Combat Enhancement Forces.	\$+4,200
l.	HARM Targeting System - Manned Destructive Suppression (FY 1997 Base: \$6,465) The increased pace of depot development is the major driver to program growth in FY 1998. Continued development of contractor depot facility test sets and associated software is expected through FY 1999. Funding supports repair of 40 shutter switch assemblies and support of an Air Force decision to demilitarize obsolete, Vietnam era AGM-45s.	\$+2,529
m.	F-16 Thunderbird Recoding (FY 1997 Base \$431,652) F-16 funding was increased to support six of eight Thunderbird aerial demonstration aircraft redesignated from training to combat coded aircraft. Increase represents non-model driven funding requirements.	\$+2,114
11.	Program decreases.	\$-210,066
a.	Real Property Maintenance (RPM) Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$666,350) Net decrease reflects funding realignment of base maintenance contracts in Europe from RPM to Real Property Services (\$-29.7 million) and Base Support requirements. The remainder of the decrease is for RPM, currently funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML) plus new mission beddown requirements (\$-30.3 million). PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure.	\$-60,029

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b.	One-time FY97 Adjustments for SR-71/Rivet Joint/AWACs Reflects the resumption of normal operations after the one-time FY 1997 Congressional increases for the SR-71 (\$-30,000), Rivet Joint (\$-13,000), and AWACS Extend Sentry (\$-7,100)	\$-50,100
c.	B-52 Depot Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$99,651) Reflects a return to a normal depot maintenance baseline funding for B-52 Engines and PDMs requirements after a one-time congressional increase for FY 1997. Congress increased funding in FY 1997 to maintain 23 attrition reserve aircraft for one year.	\$-47,900
d.	Minuteman Missile Squadron (FY 1997 Base \$206,641) Program resources among DLRs, supplies, materials, Contractor Logistic Support and contracts decrease as the force structure decreases by 30 missiles in FY 1998. There is also some restructuring of Sustaining Engineering and Technical Assistance tasks to include nuclear hardness surveillance and hardness testing of new parts which assesses the blast effects on Weapon System equipment.	\$-17,798
e.	EF-111 Squadrons (FY 1997 Base, \$47,816) Program decrease reflects the drawdown of 12 EF-111 Primary Aircraft Authorized (PAA). This drawdown represents a decrease of -4,356 flying hours and associated force structure costs.	\$-14,524
f.	Information Warfare Support (FY 1997 Base, \$59,503) Decrease reflects a refined estimate for supplies and ADPE equipment purchases associated with the Joint Command and Control Warfare Center (JC2WC), and the Air Force Information Warfare Center.	\$-7,639

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g.	Civilian Pay Decrease (FY 1997 Base, \$187,617) Decrease reflects the reduction in 114 civilian Workyears as a result of the Federal Workforce Restructure Act of 1994.	\$-5,718
h.	Airborne Tactical C3I (FY 1997 Base \$222,617) Decrease represents the return to historic supply requirements for the OA-10 after the FY 1997 one-time increase and a reduction of 738 flying hours	\$-2,663
i.	Mission Planning Systems (FY 1997 Base, \$23,046) A decrease in contractual services is anticipated due to Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of Air Force Mission Support System (AFMSS) software in FY 1997. The decrease in contractual requirements is partially offset by an increase in the use of spare parts as the AFMSS hardware ages and breaks more frequently.	\$-2,615
j.	Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) (FY 1997 Base \$13,730) Missile deactivation in FY 1998 reduces sustaining engineering and depot level repairable requirements.	\$-1,080
12.	FY 1998 Budget Request.	\$7,364,973
13	Price Growth.	\$-55,980
14.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+11,646
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+14,460
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions) Reflects a transfer into O&M from the MILPERS appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. These positions have been converted from the military authorizations.	\$+14,460

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Under the guidelines of OMB Circular A-76, the workload for these converted functions will be contracted out.

b.	Transfers Out.....	\$-2,814	
1)	366 th Range Squadron.....	\$-2,814	
	Air Force transfer of the 366 th Range Squadron, Mountain Home AFB, ID to the Air National Guard. This completes the transfer which began in FY 1997.		
15.	Program Increases.....		\$+134,785
a.	B-2 Force Structure Growth (FY 1998 Base \$192,057).....		
	This increase reflects the continuing buildup of the B-2 bomber force structure. One additional B-2 will be delivered in FY 1999. Three separate configurations of the B-2 will be fielded at Whiteman AFB, MO during FY 1999. During FY 1999 the transition of all Block 20 B-2s to Block 30 configuration is nearing completion. Funding supports the increase for associated contract depot maintenance (\$+28.7 million), sustaining engineering (\$+13.1 million), and supplies/bench stock (\$+3.9 million).	\$+45,798	
b.	Airborne Tactical Surveillance and C3I (FY 1997 Base \$805,898).....		
	Program growth is based on additional OPTEMPO and force structure changes to include Joint Stars inventory increase from four to six in FY 1999, the delivery of an additional Rivet Joint aircraft, and four additional Airborne Battlefield Command and Control Center (ABCCC) C-130J aircraft.	\$+33,025	
c.	Depot Maintenance (FY 1998 Base: \$554,093).....		
	The increase in DPEM funding distribution achieves a balance across all mission requirements. Overall depot maintenance percent funding increased for various weapon systems after the carry-over limitation was met. The carryover computation was changed by the Defense Wide Working Group Capital (DWWCF) Policy Board. The board changed the contract carryover standard to 4.5 months and kept the organic	\$+26,932	

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carryover standard at 3 months. As a result of the new goal, the Air Force is able to increase funding for DPEM requirements and stay within carryover goals.

d.	Airborne Warning and Control System (FY 1998 Base, \$177,555)	\$+9,766
	Increase reflects one additional aircraft PDM scheduled for FY 1999, increased scope in eight other PDMs, one additional engine inducted for maintenance, and a 1,737 hour increase in the flying hour program.	
e.	Ground Based Tactical C3I (FY 1998 Base, \$141,787)	\$+8,115
	Increase supports the continued installation of the theater battle management systems at Pacific Air Force (PACAF) and U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). Also supports increased maintenance and DLR costs associated with the fielding of new theater deployable communications equipment, such as lightweight satellite multiband terminals and communication access packages.	
f.	ICBM Depot Maintenance Program (FY 1998 Base \$147,929)	\$+4,053
	Following a two year slip in the software maintenance portion of the Missile Control Operational Panel (MCOP) effort, it will accelerate in FY 1999 to get back on schedule. The contract capability/manpower is available to accomplish this peak in the workload.	
g.	F-22 Contractor Logistics (FY 1998 Base \$0)	\$+3,000
	Reflects initial Air Force Operation and Maintenance funds for pre-production requirements.	
h.	Compass Call (FY 1998 Base \$51,672)	\$+1,920
	Increase supports corrosion control efforts on Compass Call aircraft during this programmed depot maintenance cycle.	

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i.	Information Warfare Squadrons (FY 1998 Base \$55,176)	\$+1,823
	Increase supports ADPE equipment maintenance for Offensive Counter Information Capabilities to improve wargaming analysis and the delivery of Information Warfare products for the Air Force Combat Operations Center.	
j.	AGM-130/142/AGM-86C/GBU-150 Missiles (FY 1998 Base: \$13,400)	\$+353
	Contract Logistics (CLS) funding has been respread from this activity group to realign funding with (CLS) requirements in all activity groups. The resulting distribution of funds achieves a balance across mission requirements in all activity groups	
16.	Program Decreases.	\$-87,691
a.	Civilian Pay (FY98 Base, \$555,445).....	
	Decrease due to the reduction of 513 civilian workyears as a result of workforce and civilian pay adjustments.	\$-25,654
b.	F-15/F-117 Contractor Logistic Support (FY 1998 Base: \$246,783)	\$-21,841
	Operational Flight Program (OFP) updates are engineering solutions to identified operational flight test software deficiencies. The software fixes are combined and released as a suite of updates on an 18-24 month schedule. The next OFP will be released mid FY 1998 with the follow OFP update scheduled for FY 2000. Because there is no OFP in FY 1999, no funds are required (\$-15.9 million). The remaining portion of this reduction represents the scheduled completion of the F-117 major component spares purchases (\$-5.9 million).	
c.	EF-111 Squadrons (FY 1998 Base: \$15,992)	\$-16,745
	Program decrease reflects the final drawdown of the EF-111 Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA). This decrease presents a flying hour reduction from 1,744 to zero, and associated squadron support costs (travel, supplies and equipment).	

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d.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$1,203,016)	\$-12,916
	This decrease reflects estimated savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned from Air Force O&M to various Air Force weapon systems for modernization.	
e.	Sustaining Engineering (FY 1998 Base: \$99,317)	\$-7,661
	Sustaining Engineering funds contract studies to determine causes for problems and evaluate potential fixes. The majority of this net decrease is associated with the F-15 (\$-7.2 million). This decrease also represents a reduction of requirements for the A-10 (\$-.2 million) and B-52 (\$-.2 million).	
f.	Real Property Maintenance (RPM) Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$460,529)	\$-2,874
	Net decrease is due to RPM being funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML) plus new mission beddown requirements. This does not include funding to correct existing deficiencies, unplanned requirements, or emergencies. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure.	
17.	FY 1999 Budget Request.	\$7,367,733

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

SQUADRONS

B-52H	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
B-1B	4	4	4	4
B-2	4	4	5	5
F-15	2	2	2	2
A-10	14	14	13	13
F-16	7	7	7	7
F-15E	23	23	24	24
F-117	6	6	6	6
EF-111	2	2	2	2
EC-130	1	1	0	0
E-3	1	1	1	1
0A-10	3	3	3	3
EC-130E	7	7	7	7
EC-130H	1	1	1	1
C/R/R/C/TC-135/E-8/U2/TU2	2	2	2	2
T-38A	3	3	3	3
TRAINING	1	1	1	1
UH/HH-1	16	17	18	18
RQ-1A	5	5	5	5
	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	103	104	104

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

PRIMARY AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZATION (PAA)

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
B-52H	48	48	48	48
B-1B	48	46	52	54
B-2	9	10	12	13
F-15	252	252	246	246
A-10	72	72	72	72
F-16	444	444	450	450
F-15E	132	132	132	132
F-117	36	36	36	36
EF-111	24	12	0	0
EC-130H	10	10	10	10
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	29	29	28	28
0A-10	60	60	60	60
EC-130E/H	6	6	6	2
EC-135K	0	0	0	0
C-130J	0	0	0	6
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8/U2/TU2	48	49	51	54
T-38A	10	10	10	10
TRAINING	436	419	384	385
UH/HH-1	22	22	22	22
RQ-1A	0	1	6	8
TOTAL	1686	1658	1625	1636

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

**AVERAGE PRIMARY AIRCRAFT INVENTORY
(APAI)**

B-52H	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
B-1B	48	48	48	48
B-2	48	48	51	54
F-4	8	10	11	13
F-111F	0	0	0	0
F-15	9	0	0	0
A-10	252	252	246	246
F-16	72	72	72	72
F-15E	429	444	450	450
F-117	132	132	132	132
EF-111	36	36	36	36
EC-130E	24	12	0	0
EC-137	10	10	10	10
E-3	0	0	0	0
0A-10	29	29	28	28
EC-130H	60	60	60	60
EC-135K	6	6	6	2
C-130H	0	0	0	0
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8	0	0	0	0
T-38A	47	47	49	54
TRAINING	10	10	10	10
UH/HH-1	435	419	387	384
RQ-1A	22	22	22	22
	0	1	4	7

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

FLYING HOURS

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
B-52H	23,239	21,384	21,414	22,065
B-1B	22,945	19,488	21,768	24,103
B-2	2,300	2,200	3,172	4,410
F-4	2,270	0	0	0
F-111F	6,034	0	0	0
F-15	86,104	85,024	80,031	81,303
A-10	32,066	34,815	34,519	33,573
F-16	146,046	167,659	157,247	157,025
F-15E	44,650	48,519	45,086	45,086
F-117	10,232	10,510	10,510	10,510
EF-111	7,977	6,100	1,744	0
EC-130H	5,930	5,696	6,328	6,330
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	24,507	25,831	24,622	26,359
0A-10	30,326	28,651	27,913	28,149
EC-130E	5,225	4,624	4,344	3,212
EC-135K	1,444	0	0	0
C-130H	833	0	0	0
C-130J				2190
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8	20,880	16,215	17,694	20,603
T-38A	3,903	3,680	3,680	3,680
TRAINING	147,740	138,214	130,392	124,044
UH/HH-1	10,368	10,520	10,520	10,520
RQ-1	0	1000	3500	7000
C-130	898	850	850	850
TOTAL	635,917	630,980	605,334	611,012

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Con't):

**AVERAGE FLYING HOURS PER INVENTORY
(APAI)**

B-52H	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
	484	446	446	460
B-1B	478	424	427	446
B-2	288	220	288	339
F-4	0	0	0	0
F-111F	670	0	0	0
F-15	342	337	325	331
A-10	445	484	479	466
F-16	340	378	349	349
F-15E	338	368	342	342
F-117	284	292	292	292
EF-111	332	508	0	0
EC-130	593	570	633	633
EC-137	0	0	0	0
E-3	845	891	879	941
0A-10	505	478	465	469
EC-130E	871	771	724	1,071
EC-135K	0	0	0	0
C-130H	0	0	0	0
C/R/RC/TC-135/E-8	63	1,269	1,222	1,034
T-38A	0	368	368	368
TRAINING	338	326	335	325
UH/HH-1	471	478	478	478

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ACTIVITY GROUP: AIR OPERATIONS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Cont'd):

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Base Support</u>				
Total End Strength *	188,992	184,318	180,998	179,651
Military	162,537	159,159	156,310	155,437
Civilian	26,455	25,159	24,688	24,214
Total Major Installations	40	39	39	39
CONUS	23	22	22	22
Overseas	17	17	17	17
Total Number of Quarters	124,141	126,889	127,733	129,553
Number of Officer Quarters	17,045	17,174	17,911	18,006
Number of Enlisted Quarters	107,096	109,715	109,822	111,547
Total Number of Vehicles	47,090	46,751	46,664	46,319
Owned	45,940	45,303	44,582	43,055
Leased	1,150	1,448	2,082	3,264
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	146	147	149	149
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	22,994	23,590	24,785	24,879
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	158,935	159,574	166,557	172,727
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	20,485	20,946	21,428	21,910

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

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ACTIVITY GROUP: AIR OPERATIONS

V. Personnel Summary:

Active Military End Strength (Total)	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Officer	132,271	129,002	126,308	126,248	-2,694	- 60
Enlisted	13,838	13,547	13,206	13,198	- 341	- 8
	118,433	115,455	113,102	113,050	-2,353	- 52
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	25,055	23,123	22,663	22,145	- 460	- 518
Foreign National Direct Hire	16635	15059	14866	14381	- 193	- 485
Total Direct Hire	2,441	2,272	2,182	2,084	- 90	- 98
Foreign National Indirect Hire	19,076	17,331	17,048	16,465	- 283	- 583
	5,979	5,792	5,615	5,680	- 177	65
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	135,075	131,469	129,470	127,466	-1,999	-2,004
Enlisted	14,116	13,922	13,616	13,453	- 306	- 163
	120,959	117,547	115,854	114,013	-1,693	-1,841
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	24,833	23,396	23,037	22,450	- 359	- 587
Foreign National Direct Hire	16,402	15,346	15,142	14,662	- 204	- 480
Total Direct Hire	2,539	2,302	2,232	2,137	- 70	- 95
Foreign National Indirect Hire	18,941	17,648	17,374	16,799	- 274	- 575
	5,892	5,748	5,663	5,651	- 85	- 12

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I. Description of Operations Financed: These programs provide global command, control, communications (C3), intelligence gathering, early warning, defensive training, evaluation, management oversight, weather, and air traffic control capabilities. These forces employ a wide range of assets to accomplish the myriad of missions included in six subactivity groups discussed below:

A. The Global C3I & Early Warning program is subdivided into three categories:

1. Strategic Offensive C3I: Offensive command, control, communications, and computer (C4) assets comprise the medium by which interconnected airborne and ground based command centers execute offensive strikes against opposing threats. These assets support the management and employment of Strategic Offensive Forces. This capability relies on systems which are fast, accurate, reliable, secure, resistant to destruction and disruption, and tailored to the needs of the National Command Authority, Commander in Chief, US Strategic Command (CINCUSSTRATCOM), and operational commanders.
2. Strategic Defensive C3I: This group of programs supports the strategic defensive surveillance and tactical warning mission which provides radar surveillance and timely, reliable warning of enemy attack through employment of a worldwide network of assets such as the Joint Surveillance System (JSS) long range radar sites; the North Warning System (NWS) radars; the North Atlantic Defense System (NADS); the Ballistic Missile Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment (TW/AA) System; the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS); and the Sea Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) System.
3. Air Force Wide Communications: These programs support development of a survivable satellite system for worldwide communications for command and control during pre-attack, trans-attack, and post-attack periods. It provides satellite communications terminal facilities and activation of the Milstar Mission Control Segment required for system operations. Also supported in this area is the World Wide Military Command & Control System/Global Command and Control (WWMCCS/GCCS), an interconnecting command and control system.

B. Navigation programs encompass navigation and control systems common to the DoD mission but not provided by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and ensures safe, orderly, and expeditious aerospace vehicle movements worldwide. Weather programs provide environmental reporting/monitoring worldwide to varied military users.

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- C. Other combat operations resources support equipment, necessary facilities and other costs in support of defensive training; civil engineer heavy repair squadrons (RED HORSE); organizations, activities, and procedures structured to provide intelligence and intelligence functional support to USAF Tactical Command and Control, and other USAF tactical force elements; aircraft delivery; ground processing and interpretation of reconnaissance imagery acquired by USAF tactical reconnaissance aircraft; engineering installation support; base physical security systems, (i.e., perimeter detection sensors); chemical and biological defensive equipment items and materials; specialized equipment to mislead hostile intelligence regarding the disposition of USAF tactical forces; combat development activities to support experimentation, tests, projects, evaluations necessary to develop and/or validate new doctrine, material and organization; anti-terrorism programs; and electronic combat intelligence support programs.
- D. JCS exercises provide realistic training required to effectively employ joint combat forces to meet contingencies worldwide. It provides a tangible demonstration of U.S. resolve and a joint readiness capability to project military presence anywhere in the world in support of national interests and commitments to U.S. allies. Joint training with allies provides the necessary interaction to test/evaluate combined systems, lines of communication, technical agreements, and interoperability. The program funds exercise planning and participation.
- E. Management headquarters fulfills the leadership, planning, policy formulation, and administrative functions essential to ensure optimum combat capability, readiness, and morale of the combat and combat support forces assigned. The various headquarters supported include US Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) at Offutt Air Force Base, the NORAD Combat Operations Staff located at Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Base, US Central Command (USCENTCOM) at MacDill Air Force Base, and some elements of Air Combat Command at Langley, Beale, Barksdale, and Vandenberg Air Force Bases.
- F. Tactical Intelligence & Special Activities are classified. Details will be provided upon request.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Air Force Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Sites				
Host Sites	14	14	14	14
Remote Sites	100	200	270	340
National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) Ground Entry Points	18	18	18	18
Joint Surveillance System (JSS) Sites	59	58	57	57
Region & Sector Air Operations Centers (RAOCs and SAOCs)	7	6	6	6
North Warning System	54	54	54	54
North Atlantic Defense System (NADS)	4	4	4	4
Ballistic Missile Early Warning System Sites (BMEWS)	3	3	3	3
Sea Launched Ballistic Missile Radar Warning Sites (SLBM)	5	5	5	5
Over-The-Horizon Radar System - Sectors (Limited Operations & Cold Storage)	2	2	2	2

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II. Force Structure Summary:

Aircraft/Flying Hours:

PAA	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Flying Hours	59	51	46	39
	21,659	19,315	18,077	13,308

Manpower:

Military E/S	30,166	27,712	27,429	26,696
Civilian E/S	3,495	3,656	3,760	3,807

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1999 <u>Estimate</u>
	FY 1996 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Current <u>Request</u>		
Global C3I & Early Warning	\$803,620	\$736,038	\$746,338	\$704,289	\$712,916	\$663,454
Navigation/Weather Support	138,189	114,842	114,842	121,000	131,608	136,725
Other Combat Operations Support.	247,586	197,861	199,361	273,665	205,449	203,023
JCS Exercises	39,427	37,973	37,973	37,694	45,306	43,343
Mgt Operational Headquarters	187,390	106,309	106,309	105,532	113,400	115,588
Tactical Intelligence & Special Activities	194,356	216,743	216,743	213,439	231,411	234,030
Total	\$1,610,568	\$1,409,766	\$1,421,566	\$1,455,619	\$1,440,090	\$1,396,163
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change FY 1997/1997		Change FY 1997/1998		Change FY 1998/1999	
Baseline Funding	\$1,409,766		\$1,455,619		\$1,440,090	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	11,800		0		0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	52,102		0		0	
Price Change	0		38,808		11,614	
Functional Transfers	615		16,718		4,214	
Program Changes	-18,664		-71,055		-59,755	
Current Estimate	\$1,455,619		\$1,440,090		\$1,396,163	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget	\$1,409,766
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$+11,800
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$1,421,566
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$+52,102
	1) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection	\$+67,400
	2) Information Resource Management	\$-15,550
	3) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism	\$+8,400
	4) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-2,943
	5) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$-2,572
	6) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-2,386
	7) Chemical/Biological Protective Equipment	\$+2,000
	8) Stockpile Transfer (Other)	\$-1,665
	9) Printing Efficiencies	\$-546
	10) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-36
3.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+615
	a. Transfers In	\$+3,419
	1) Revolutionary Planning	\$+3,033
	Transfers the long-range/revolutionary planning office from Activity Group Service-wide Activities. This office is to develop a coherent, strategic vision which charts an actionable course for the Air Force to year 2025. Activities include identifying alternative futures and defining what operating environments are most probable for the Air Force to perform its future mission.	

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2) MacDill Transfer.....	\$+386	
Transfers operation of MacDill AFB from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. Realigns mission support infrastructure with the only operational flying mission at MacDill to support AF objective wing concept.		
b. Transfers Out.	\$-2,804	
1) AFMC Realignment.....	\$-2,804	
The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) direct a 4 percent reduction in FTEs over the FYDP (FY 1995-2000). Air Force Material Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the BOS accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.		
4. Program Increases		\$+21,076
a. Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALs) (FY 1997 Base, \$28,151)		\$+7,529
Increase supports overhaul of multiple assets including two GPN-22 Precision Approach Radar (PAR) antennas, radar and electronics units, instrument landing systems, mobile radars, and the associated travel to support mobile depot maintenance teams on-site maintenance effort. Also reflects increased travel requirements for the Flight Standards Agency's international airspace division which requires extensive travel overseas to interface with foreign air traffic management systems worldwide, and the establishment of standardization-evaluation teams that travel to every base on a recurring basis to evaluate the adequacy and safety of air traffic services provided at Air Force facilities.		

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b.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$207,447) Increase supports: 1) Minuteman communications high altitude electro magnetic pulse testing and maintenance of the Hardened Intersite Cable System (HICS) which, due to severe winters, requires significant replacement of HICS splice casings (\$+1,633); and 2) full funding for world-wide air to ground communications in support of the National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC), Looking Glass, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Presidential travel (\$+4,653).	\$+6,286
c.	Weather Communications and Services(FY 1997 Base \$84,646) The weather and Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) communication program collects and provides input for communications systems and leased circuits in support of Air Force weather worldwide. These systems are reaching the end of their usable life cycle, thus resulting in higher maintenance costs. Additional funding is also needed to maintain current sustainment and data processing services for the Air Force's weather programs.	\$+2,904
d.	Combat Development (FY 1997 Base \$50,620) Funds increased cost of CLS contract which provides on/off equipment, depot level maintenance, and contractor operated and maintained base supply (COMBS) support for missile telemetry relay for over-the-horizon missile firings on Tyndall's Gulf Range. Also funds non-fly depot level reparables for missile, electronic, and telecommunications equipment at historical execution levels.	\$+2,076
e.	Space Warfare Center (FY 1997 Base \$12,922) Additional funding required for TDYs associated with support of Space Tactics course being moved in FY 1996 from Falcon AFB to Nellis AFB. The Space Tactics course is not yet fully staffed so TDYs are required to ensure adequate staffing.	\$+1,607
f.	Other Combat Support Programs (FY 1997 Base \$164,427) Funding increase maintains two active duty RED HORSE squadrons and includes funding for readiness training, equipment maintenance, and supplies and ground fuel	\$+674

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associated with day-to-day in garrison operations. Increase continues maintenance of pre-positioned RED HORSE equipment at Camp Darby, Italy.

5. Program Decreases.....		
a. Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$349,448)	\$-21,598	\$-39,740
Reflects savings due to: 1) Cost Reduction Initiatives (CRI) at North Warning System (NWS), Joint Surveillance System (JSS), and North Atlantic Defense System (NADS) radar sites to unman radars, convert sites to local power, and various recycling measures (\$-3,743); 2) realignment of Cheyenne Mountain's basic communications costs, such as LAN support to the base communications accounts where costs are expensed (\$-5,591); 3) the consolidation of several Defense Support Program (DSP) technical data and software contracts (\$-7,418); and 4) deferment of anomaly resolution for Milstar and reduced contract support for communication management/planning as the system matures (\$-4,846).		
b. AWACS and JSAS Realignment.....	\$-10,300	
Realignment of Congressional funding provided for AWACS Extend Sentry and JFACC Joint Situational Awareness System (JSAS) in Activity Group Combat Related Operations to Activity Groups Air Operations and Servicewide Activities where the programs are executed.		
c. Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$207,447).....	\$-3,546	
Decrease represents the deferment of two programmed depot maintenance (PDMs) on the Post Attack Command and Control System (PACCS). These aircraft, which assume war order requirements if the STRATCOM underground command center is no longer able to function, retire in FY 1999 (\$-3,546).		
d. Management/Operational Headquarters (FY 1997 Base \$106,309)	\$-2,415	
The increased usage of Local Area Networks (LANs) to coordinate staff policies and disseminate information to subordinate units has reduced need for various office supplies (paper, discs, postage, copier usage) and travel.		

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e.	Engineering Installation (E&I) (FY 1997 Base \$8,396)	\$-890
	Decrease results from a delay in E&I support to installation level projects for Communications, Computer, Air Traffic Control, and Weather installations and upgrades.	
f.	Air Base Ground Defense (FY 1997 Base \$12,116)	\$-735
	Decrease reflects reduced costs for training and equipment as a result of realignment of Unit Tasking Codes (UTCs) assets for Air Base Ground Defense among major commands.	
g.	JCS Exercises (FY 1997 Base, \$37,973)	\$-256
	There is a continuing review and refinement of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) exercise program, resulting in fluctuations in the scope, location, and duration of exercises from one year to the next.	
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	\$1,455,619
7.	Price Growth.	\$+38,808
8.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+16,718
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+22,459
	1) CLS Transfer.....	\$+7,220
	The Air Force has approved an appropriation change for contractor logistics support (CLS) replenishment spares from Aircraft Procurement, Air Force to operation and maintenance appropriation funding. This appropriation change brings CLS spares procurement in line with other CLS support. This action is the first step toward changing the current funding of other replenishment spares in the investment appropriations (i.e. missile, comm electronics, etc).	

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2) Classified Program	\$+6,573
Details are classified.	
3) Utah Test & Training Range Manpower Transfer	\$+4,691
This is a transfer into O&M from RDT&E Appropriation. The transfer of 100 authorizations and 99 workyears recognizes O&M workload accomplished by civilian personnel at the range.	
4) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+3,956
This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as not military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	
5) Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Program Management Administration.....	\$+19
This transfer realigns system program office mission support costs (e.g. TDY, supplies) into the primary weapon system program element. This alignment allows for total weapon system costs to be reflected in the primary weapon system program element.	
b. Transfers Out.	\$-5,741
1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	\$-3,394
Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.	

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2) National Foreign Intelligence Program(NFIP) Transfers.....	\$-2,347	
Details classified.		
9. Program Increases.....		\$+69,747
a. Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$400,510)		\$+18,006
Supports Cheyenne Mountain Complex (CMC) contract requirements to provide increased capability resulting in concurrent data compilation for real world, test, and exercise scenarios and added jam resistant survivable communications (\$+5,580). Additionally, FY 1998 reflects the first year of funding for the Space Based Infrared System (SBIRS) (\$+12,426).		
b. Air Force Wide Communications (FY 1997 Base, 100,649)		\$+10,764
Depot maintenance and sustainment funding for the Milstar program supports 10 additional command post terminals and initial delivery of UHF SATCOM terminals (\$+7,293). Also supports the continued migration of command and control applications to the new Global Command and Control System architecture (\$+3,471).		
c. Classified Program		\$+8,910
d. Weather Services (FY 1997 Base, \$85,825).....		\$+7,484
Increase supports the Solar Electro-Optical Network (SEON) Solar Maximum program, which will increase Air Force's weather capability to mitigate the effects of solar events on AF communications and space-based platforms. Also included is funding to field the Tactical Forecast System (TFS), which provides first-in weather forecasting capability to front-line personnel and weapon systems.		
e. JCS Exercises (FY 1997 Base, \$37,694)		\$+6,809
There is a continuing review and refinement of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) exercise program, resulting in fluctuations in the scope, location, and duration of exercises from one year to the next.		

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f.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$203,130)..... Funding supports: 1) the Strategic War Planning System's switch from a mainframe to client-server environment which requires additional hardware purchases in FY 1998 and 24 additional civilian workyears to replace military personnel (\$+3,685); and 2) an additional service bulletin issued for the National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) to ensure safety of flight (\$+1,122).	\$+4,807
g.	Information Warfare Squadron (FY 1997 Base \$0)..... Pays for depot level repairs of offensive equipment (comm/computer/electronic) consumed during day-to-day operations of the Information Warfare Squadron which stands up in FY 1998.	\$+3,500
h.	Electronic Combat Intel Support (FY 1997 Base \$1,999)..... Funding supports increased requirements for the CONSTANT WEB program which provides state-of-the-art nodal analysis information regarding the enemy's vulnerability points. Includes contractor support to ensure the program content meets intelligence community standards for interoperability, and updated database information on Areas of Responsibility Worldwide.	\$+2,366
i.	Aerial Targets (FY 1997 Base \$662)..... Funds increased airframe and engine maintenance requirement for QF-4 (delivery began in FY 1996). Maintenance will be required to maintain QF-4s that fly but are not destroyed during missile testing.	\$+1,903
j.	Combat Air Intel Systems Activities (FY 1997 Base \$38,231) Increase covers hardware/software maintenance associated with Combat Intelligence System (CIS), and Modular Dissemination System (MDS) at the Combat Air Operations Center (CAOC) in Vicenza, Italy which supports NATO requirements. These systems provide near real time imagery data that provides the warfighter vital intelligence regarding the enemy's warfighting capabilities.	\$+1,745

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k. Air Base Ground Defense (FY 1997 Base 11,026) Policy change in the training of Air Force's air base ground defense security forces increases training costs for 45 new unit type codes (UTC) for contingency security forces assigned to detect and defeat various threats directed against Air Force resources and personnel. Increase allows for rapid response capability of Air Force security forces and continuation training of deployable security forces and replacement of protective field equipment.	\$+1,038
l. Air Traffic Control (FY 1997 Base, \$1,913) Increase supports full funding of FAA contracted air traffic control and maintenance services at the Edward's AFB R-2508 complex.	\$+1,009
m. Combat Support Operations Support (FY 1997 Base \$24,761) Increased OPTEMPO in Spectrum Analysis requires sustainment of warfighter critical databases at a technically acceptable level. In addition, software maintenance increases for the Joint Spectrum Center Spectrum Management Systems to enable support of spectrum use planning and electromagnetic compatibility/vulnerability analyses required by military operations worldwide.	\$+705
n. Revolutionary Planning (FY 1997 Base \$3,033) Purchased contractual services will expand analysis in defined environments in which the Air Force is most likely to perform future missions.	\$+701
10. Program Decreases	\$-140,802
a. Desert Focus/Anti-Terrorism Efforts (FY1997 Base \$80,969) Decrease results from one-time purchases made in FY 1997 due to Congressional add in FY 1997 based on the Antiterrorism Task Force and the Downing Assessment Task Force to fund high priority Antiterrorism priorities.	\$-74,910

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b.	Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$400,570) Decrease reflects: 1) the reduction in scheduled debt repayment between FY 1997 and FY 1998 for the North Warning System (NWS) as the US reconciles unpaid commitments to Canada. Under the 1985 North American Air Defense Modernization (NAADM) agreement, the cost of NWS is shared by the US and Canada (\$-31,260); 2) funding reduction based on a new agreement between the Air Force and FAA in which costs for the Alaskan Joint Surveillance System radars will be shared (\$-8,200); and 3) contractor savings generated by placing the Over-The-Horizon Backscatter (OTH-B) radar in cold storage (\$-3,565).	\$-43,025
c.	Combat Developments (FY 1997 Base \$80,706) The downsizing of Air Force test aircraft reduces flying hours and associated funding for F-15C and F-16C/D.	\$-6,976
d.	Engineering Installations Support (FY 1997 Base \$6,578) Funding was reduced to support only Air Force level centrally designed projects. In addition, support to projects generated at installation and Major Command level was discontinued. These reductions were necessitated by our overall need to balance readiness and quality of life.	\$-5,601
e.	Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS) (FY 1997 Base, \$35,175) Decrease due to completion of additional antenna and radar overhauls in FY 1997 and the deferment of one TPN-19 mobile radar overhaul until FY 1999.	\$-2,956
f.	Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$203,130) Decrease reflects decreased depot maintenance for the EC-135 Post Attack Command and Control System (PACCS) as the program ramps down in anticipation of system retirement in FY 1999.	\$-2,435

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g.	Chem-Bio Defense Program (FY 1997 Base \$6,908) Reflects one time purchases made in FY1997 due to Congressional add for training and equipment purchases.	\$-1,699
h.	Space Warfare Center (FY 1997 Base \$14,300) Reduction due to a decrease in the number of Space Operations courses being scheduled and resulting reduction in contract support and TDY support to Nellis AFB needed for these courses.	\$-1,387
i.	Management/Operational Headquarters (FY 1997 Base \$102,499) Less travel and supplies will be expensed in conjunction with manpower infrastructure reduction.	\$-962
j.	Air Force Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) (FY 1997 Base \$7,525) Decrease associated with the completion of TENCAP activities at the Special Applications and Evaluation Facility.	\$-851
11.	FY 1998 Budget Request	\$1,440,090
12.	Price Growth.	\$+11,614
13.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+4,214
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+4,214
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions) This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	\$+4,214

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14. Program Increases		\$+4,348
a. Air Traffic Control and Landing System (ATCALS) (FY 1997 Base, \$35,883)		\$+4,348
Funds increased depot maintenance to overhaul mobile radars and maintenance increases to repair aging ATCALS systems.		
15. Program Decreases		\$-64,103
a. Strategic Offensive C3I (FY 1997 Base, \$218,392)		\$-27,453
Decreases reflect: 1) reduced operating costs associated with the overall Strategic War Planning System (SWPS) modernization effort. Many long term modernization efforts have taken effect, reducing the long term support costs for the SWPS program. These improvements will help decrease the overall planning time for the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) and increase software reliability (\$-2,369); and 2) the termination of the Post Attack Command and Control System (PACCS) mission and associated funding, and the resumption of normal PDM for the National Airborne Operations Center (NAOC) after complying with service bulletins in FY 1998 (\$-25,084).		
b. Strategic Defensive C3I (FY 1998 Base, \$377,677)		\$-26,696
Represents: 1) the final debt repayment in FY 1998 for the NWS. Program continues with the US and Canada sharing costs on a 60/40 basis (\$-14,179); 2) a reduction in dual operation with the decommissioning of old legacy systems as new Cheyenne Mountain Upgrade systems reach full operation capability (\$-5,173); and 3) decrease due to initial surge of maintenance and contract support in FY 1998 for Milstar terminals based on procurement buys (\$-7,344).		
c. Combat Development (FY 1998 Base \$83,722)		\$-3,095
Continued downsizing of Air Force test aircraft results in decreased flying hours and associated costs for A-10A, E-9A, F-15C, and F-16C/D.		

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d.	JCS Exercises (FY 1998 Base, \$45,306)	\$-2,797
	This decrease reflects a continuing review and refinement of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) exercise program, resulting in fluctuations in the scope, location, duration and number of exercises from one year to the next.	
e.	Classified Programs.....	\$-2,330
f.	Combat Air Intelligence Systems (FY 1998 Base \$42,489)	\$-1,199
	Decrease reflects a reduction in SENIOR TROUPE support, a deployable intelligence handling capability. The decrease will eliminate efforts to reduce van operations footprint, replenishment spares, and on-call contractor support. Reduced AFINTNET (SCI/secret communications) to intelligence activities and reduced hardware/software equipment maintenance.	
g.	Base Physical Security Systems (FY 1998 Base \$2,626)	\$-533
	Decrease driven by reduction in travel requirements for Base Physical Security System associated with system installation of electronic security systems for Air Force warfighting resources worldwide.	
16.	FY 1999 Budget Request.	\$1,396,163

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Aircraft/Flying Hours:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY1998</u>	<u>FY1999</u>
PACCS/WWABNCP EC-135				
PAA	7	7	7	0
Flying Hours	3,749	3,993	4,195	0
APAI	7	7	7	0
Avg Flying Hours Per APAI	536	570	599	0
NAOC E-4B				
PAA	3	3	3	3
Flying Hours	1,446	1,920	1,920	1,920
APAI	3	3	3	3
Avg. Flying Hours Per APAI	482	640	640	640
C-135				
PAA	1	1	1	1
Flying Hours	927	1,000	1,000	1,000
APAI	1	1	1	1
Avg.Flying Hours Per APAI	927	1,000	1,000	1,000
Combat Development				
PAA	47	39	34	34
Flying Hours	14,794	11,662	10,222	9,648
APAI	47	39	34	34
Avg. Flying Hours Per APAI	315	299	301	284
EC-135				
PAA	1	1	1	1
Flying Hours	743	740	740	740
APAI	1	1	1	1
Avg. Flying Hours Per APAI	743	740	740	740

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IV. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)						
Officer	30,166	27,712	27,429	26,696	- 283	- 733
Enlisted	7,048	6,406	6,351	6,194	- 55	- 157
	23,118	21,306	21,078	20,502	- 228	- 576
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	3,495	3,656	3,760	3,807	104	47
Foreign National Direct Hire	3,404	3,580	3,684	3,731	104	47
Total Direct Hire	48	35	35	35	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	3,452	3,615	3,719	3,766	104	47
	43	41	41	41	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	30,789	28,262	28,125	26,976	- 137	- 1,149
Enlisted	7,182	6,577	6,536	6,307	- 41	- 229
	23,607	21,685	21,589	20,669	- 96	- 920
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	3,410	3,639	3,758	3,789	119	31
Foreign National Direct Hire	3,335	3,566	3,681	3,713	115	32
Total Direct Hire	40	35	36	35	1	- 1
Foreign National Indirect Hire	3,375	3,601	3,717	3,748	116	31
	35	38	41	41	3	0

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I. Description of Operations Financed: Space Operations Forces provide for the launch of payloads into various earth orbits; the command, control and communication for these space based platforms; and a worldwide network of sites and terminals to relay data gathered by satellite constellations. Also included is the infrastructure support for the manpower and facilities used to execute these missions.

A. Launch Facilities at Vandenberg AFB, CA and Cape Canaveral AS, FL are the only US space ports for all launches of sensitive national, high priority DoD, civil and commercial satellite/space systems. The launch ranges of the 45th Space Wing (SW) (previously the Eastern Space and Missile Center (ESMC)) and the 30th Space Wing (SW) (previously the Western Space and Missile Center (WSMC)) consist of: instrumentation required to support launches as well as test missions; control centers used to direct operations; and communications required to tie it all together. Examples of range infrastructure components include radars, telemetry receiving sites, optical trackers, command destruct transmitters, range safety display systems, Range Operations Control Centers (ROCCs), and data links. The ranges are also responsible for maintaining facilities critical to the launch mission. These include, but are not limited to, heating and air conditioning systems, fire protection/detection systems, and corrosion control. Also included are contract payload/vehicle operations necessary to ensure successful space launches, contract range activities necessary to support launch of operational space vehicles and payloads, and the contract activities necessary to operate and maintain range systems.

B. Launch Vehicles for satellites include the medium launch vehicles (Delta II, Atlas E, Atlas II), Titan II, the heavy lift Titan IV launch vehicles, and the Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) which is used in conjunction with the Titan IV and the Shuttle. The medium launch vehicles and the Titan II and IV programs provide consolidated launch and orbital support for operational DoD space programs. The Atlas II, Titan IV, and Delta II space launch capability at Cape Canaveral AS, FL and the Delta II, Titan II and Titan IV space launch capability at Vandenberg AFB, CA must satisfy the launch requirements of the DoD satellite programs. Preparation for an Atlas II capability at Vandenberg AFB, CA is underway. The requirements are a function of the number of satellites on-orbit and their success and failure rates. Resources cover contractual services supporting the various launch capabilities, fuel, overtime, and pad refurbishment and maintenance.

C. Space Control Systems include the Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN), the Air Force Space Test and Evaluation Center (AFSTEC), formerly the Consolidated Space Test Center (CSTC), and launch range control systems. The AFSCN provides the global network of control centers, Remote Tracking Stations, and communications links required to operate military satellites. AFSCN activities include AFSCN Operations, Satellite Control Network (SCN) Communications, and sustainment. AFSCN Operations provides funding for operation and maintenance, logistics, and management of control centers, Remote Tracking Stations, and support elements. SCN Communications provides funding for the operation and maintenance of an extensive mission communications network interfacing Onizuka Air Station, California, and Falcon AFB, Colorado, with the worldwide tracking stations to support assigned DoD, NASA, and

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classified space programs. SCN Communications funds administrative switchboard systems, wire communications, launch communications, and radio frequency analysis required by AFSCN missions. In addition, the sustainment effort provides software and hardware maintenance, engineering support, on-site operations support to the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC), and Program Office support.

D. Satellite Systems span a broad range of space support/missions including the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) and NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS).

1. The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) collects and disseminates global visible/infrared cloud imagery and other specialized meteorological, oceanographic and solar-geophysical data to support worldwide DoD operations and high priority national programs. DMSP is the sole source of high resolution weather imagery supporting critical Air Force, Navy, Army, and Marine Corps centralized and theater missions. DMSP consists of a normal two satellite constellation, in polar orbit, a command and control (C2) system (satellite operations center, satellite tracking/alternate ops center, mission planning, satellite engineering, and logistics facilities), ground based satellite data processing equipment, and field/ship based terminals deployed worldwide. Operation and Maintenance funds provide for: C2 segment hardware/software maintenance, user terminals hardware/software maintenance, maintenance of DMSP equipment at remote tracking stations, support and service contract for launch pad maintenance and launch preparation activities, support and services contract for satellite and sensor daily operations support (factory experts performing telemetry analysis/trending, troubleshooting, and anomaly resolution), independent verification, validation, and modification of C2 system software, and civilian pay for system operators.
2. The NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based radio navigation network which provides 24-hour navigation information to meet the needs of the US and allied military services worldwide. These services include: extremely accurate three-dimensional positioning, velocity and time; a worldwide common grid that is easily converted to any local grid; passive all-weather operations; continuous real-time information; support to an unlimited number of users and areas and support to civilian users at a slightly less-accurate level. The NAVSTAR satellites circle the globe every 12 hours, emitting continuous navigational signals. The Delta II expendable launch vehicle is used to launch the NAVSTAR satellites from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, FL into 11,000 mile circular orbits. The operational satellites have a design life of seven and one-half years. O&M funding for the NAVSTAR GPS sustains the operational control segment and launch operations. These costs include maintenance, contractor logistics support, and funding for an interim backup mission control center. Complexity of GPS operations will increase with the introduction of the first IIR satellite in 1997. Operators will have a second satellite configuration to manage, along with its unique support requirements.

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The new GPS Operational Control Segment (OCS) support Contract (GOSC) is now updating the ground control architecture to combine these tasks and reduce the complexity.

E. Other Space Operations include Spacetrack and Management/Operational headquarters. Spacetrack is a worldwide space surveillance network (SSN) of dedicated, collateral and contributing electro-optical, passive radio frequency (RF), and radar sensors. The SSN is tasked to provide space object cataloging and identification, satellite attack warning, timely notification to US forces of satellite flyover, space treaty monitoring, and scientific and technical intelligence gathering. O&M funds provide support and maintenance to the many sensors that support this mission. Supportability as well as the continued increase in the satellite and orbital debris populations, increased use of different launch trajectories, nonstandard orbits, and geosynchronous altitudes necessitate upgrades to detection and tracking sensors to meet existing requirements. Management headquarters fulfills the leadership, planning, policy formulation, and administration functions essential to ensure optimum combat capability, readiness and morale of the combat and combat support forces assigned to United States Space Command and Air Force Space Command (AFSPC). It provides the day-to-day administrative command and control capability for the Air Force space community.

F. Base Support consists of real property services, environmental conservation, maintenance and repair, minor construction, base communication, base services and child development/family centers.

1. HQ Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) and HQ Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) execute the base communications program resources to support administrative services such as switchboards, official toll calls, Federal Telecommunications System, red and black secure voice command and control systems, intrabase radio systems and meteorological and computer services between command activities. The same type of support services are provided to users through numerous host tenant and interservice support agreements.
2. Base Support maintains our primary space systems launch, tracking, and recovery complexes, AFSPC Headquarters at Peterson AFB, Colorado, the Cheyenne Mountain complex, and other space tracking and support operations worldwide. It is a complex structure fulfilling a broad range of critical readiness needs, from child care for family members to highly skilled and specialized security forces that guard our facilities and space systems. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, and workforce productivity and preserve our physical plant.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Operational Launch Pads:</u>				
<u>Eastern Range:</u>				
Air Force.....	5	5	5	5
NASA (Shuttle)	2	2	2	2
<u>Western Range:</u>				
Air Force.....	3	3	3	3
NASA	1	1	1	1
<u>Satellite Control Network (SCN):</u>				
Antennas.....	16	15	15	15
Control Nodes	2	2	2	2
Satellite Operations Centers.....	7	7	7	7
Spacecraft Check-out facilities (Transportable)	2	2	2	2
Support Elements.....	3	3	3	3
Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP)				
Satellites in orbit.....	2	2	2	2
Global Positioning System (GPS)				
Satellites in orbit.....	24	24	24	24
<u>Manpower:</u>				
Military E/S	7,825	7,712	7,104	6,957
Civilian E/S	3,714	3,621	3,497	3,279

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Groups:	FY 1997				FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Request		
Launch Facilities	\$255,144	\$237,508	\$237,508	\$231,707	\$226,956	\$229,061
Launch Vehicles	93,304	106,266	106,266	94,815	103,576	103,786
Space Control Systems	289,626	311,304	311,304	296,608	283,597	283,570
Satellite Systems	34,984	44,301	44,301	37,693	42,235	40,156
Other Space Operations	90,191	101,723	104,123	101,836	82,972	87,891
Real Property Maintenance	112,132	109,736	109,736	102,631	119,869	120,058
Base Support	315,403	291,242	294,442	298,935	310,370	311,760
Total	\$1,190,784	\$1,202,080	\$1,207,680	\$1,164,225	\$1,169,575	\$1,176,282

B. Reconciliation Summary	Change		Change		Change	
	FY 1997/1997		FY 1997/1998		FY 1998/1999	
Baseline Funding	\$1,202,080		\$1,164,225		\$1,169,575	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	5,579		0		0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-13,079		0		0	
Price Change	0		31,479		18,268	
Functional Transfers	599		-2,383		11,380	
Program Changes	-30,954		-23,746		-22,941	
Current Estimate	\$1,164,225		\$1,169,575		\$1,176,282	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget	\$1,202,080
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$+5,579
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$1,207,659
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-13,079
	1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-3,074
	2) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$-2,739
	3) Corporate Information Management	\$-2,285
	4) Stockpile (Other)	\$-1,820
	5) Fuel Tax Credit	\$-1,300
	6) Acquisition Workforce Reduction	\$-699
	7) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-486
	8) Printing Efficiencies	\$-387
	9) Environmental Compliance	\$-271
	10) Foreign Currency Fluctuation	\$-18
3.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+599
	a. Transfers In	\$+599
	1) AFMC Manpower Realignment	\$+599
	The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) direct a 4 percent reduction in Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) over the FYDP (FY 1995-2000). Air Force Material Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM	

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timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the BOS accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.

4.	Program Increases		\$+13,975
a.	Base Communications (FY 1997 Base, \$19,406)..... Increase due to realignment of funds for Dedicated Leased Long Lines (DLLL) and local area network sustainment from the Activity Group Combat Related Operations to properly reflect Base Communications within Activity Group Space Operations. Additionally, requirements increased for replacement of cabling of buildings that will provide connectivity to the Combat Information Transport System.	\$+7,331	
b.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$271,836)	\$+3,509	
	This increase is due to renegotiated contracts for food service (\$1.2M) and base supply operations (\$2.3M).		
c.	USSPACECOM Management Headquarters Activities (FY 1997 Base \$6,813)..... Increase supports the transition from military to contractor personnel for the Local Area Network "Help Desk." Also reflects the expansion of the classified LAN to bring remaining NORAD/USSPACECOM personnel on board and to establish connectivity with Cheyenne Mountain personnel.	\$+1,468	
d.	Western Range (FY 1997 Base \$75,684)	\$+859	
	Increase supports purchase and maintenance of Automated Data Processing Equipment needed for current space launch operations at Vandenberg AFB, CA.		
e.	Operational Headquarters - Space (FY 1997 Base \$1,288)	\$+808	
	Increases the 76th Space Operations Squadron's support to the Unified Command "warfighters" to aid the Air Component Commander in the effective employment of		

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space forces in air operations. They deploy in theater to monitor space activity and ensure early warning effectiveness.

5. Program Decreases		\$-44,929
a. Space Control Systems (FY 1997 Base \$311,304)		\$-13,102
Programmed funding decrease resulted from: 1) the closure of the Indian Ocean Remote Tracking Station a full year ahead of schedule (\$7,800) -- savings occur in the AFSCN operations contract (\$6,600) and dedicated leased long line circuits (\$1,200); 2) Consolidated Space Operations Center (CSOC) litigation fees funded in FY 1996 vice FY1997 (\$2,916); and 3) decrease in contract costs for the Space Test Center in anticipation of some operations moving to Kirtland AFB in FY 1998 (\$740). The final (\$1,646) realigns the Congressional funding provided in Logistics Operations to Space Control Systems to reflect where the reduction was actually taken.		
b. Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$109,736).....		\$-6,680
The RPM reduction facilitates funding of higher priority requirements. It supports field commanders' decisions of how to best meet mission requirements while sustaining an austere level of facility maintenance and repair.		
c. Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$70,475)		\$-6,246
The Launch Base Support contract which supports the Titan facility preventative maintenance program was reduced to reflect actual contract performance from prior years (\$3,491). Additionally, the Air Force delayed facility repairs to the Cape Canaveral power distribution grid (a Titan dedicated facility) until FY 1999 (\$2,142). Additionally, (\$613) decrease for the realignment of Congressional funding to reflect where the reduction was actually taken.		

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| d. | NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) (FY 1997 Base \$28,074)
Funding requirements decrease as a result of a one year delay in sustaining engineering for anomaly resolution pertaining to the Block IIF satellite (\$3,290). Contract costs have decreased as a result of the consolidation of GPS support requirements for remote stations with the AFSCN Network Support Contract (\$2,104). | \$-5,394 |
| e. | Range Operations (FY 1997 Base \$237,508)
Engineering support for the Range Standardization and Improvement (RSI) projects was decreased as the Range Standardization and Automation (RSA) program comes on line. These programs are geared to design the Range architecture of the future to replace the existing 1950s/1960s technology. As a result, the Ranges, as a National asset, will be better prepared to serve its customers, National users and the emerging commercial market | \$-4,371 |
| f. | SPACETRACK (FY 1997 Base \$66,209)
The Space Surveillance Network Sustainment (SSNSP) "Project Heat," an effort to enhance exploitation of existing sensor data, was deferred until FY 1999. | \$-2,871 |
| g. | Medium Launch Space Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$27,256)
Indicates the decision to forward finance in FY 1996 the purchase and installation of a back-up generator and command and control communications connectivity equipment for the new East Coast Squadron Operations facility (originally programmed in FY 1997). | \$-2,698 |
| h. | Upper Stage Space Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$6,913)
Cancellation of Advanced Range Instrumentation Aircraft (ARIA) support for Inertial Upper Stage (IUS) launches. ARIA was replaced with transportable mobile ground stations. These mobile ground stations are less costly to operate and maintain and provide the same required tracking and telemetry information regarding IUS vehicles once done by ARIA. | \$-2,459 |

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i.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) (FY 1997 Base \$13,287)	\$-1,108	
	Contract requirements decrease as the Fairchild AFB DMSP Satellite Operations Center (FSOC) ramps down operations and prepares for its closure by the end of FY 1998.		
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate	\$1,164,225	
7.	Price Growth	\$+31,479	
8.	Functional Program Transfers	\$-2,383	
a.	Transfers In	\$+11,322	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)		
	This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.		
b.	Transfers Out	\$-13,705	
	1) HAVE STARE Radar	\$-6,300	
	The HAVE STARE radar (a system that detects, tracks, identifies, characterizes, and catalogs all man-made objects in space) transfers to the RDT&E appropriation to complete the development of the HAVE STARE radar.		
	2) Eglin Radar Modification	\$-3,600	
	This transfer to the Other Procurement Air Force appropriation funds the procurement of transmitter modules that send and accept radar signals.		

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3) Space Architect Office Transfer.....	\$-1,966
This decrease reflects the transfer of O&M funding to RDT&E in recognition of the Space Architects mission and development efforts.	
4) Defense Working Capital Fund Transfer to BOS	\$-1,839
Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 1995. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.	
9. Program Increases.	\$+25,216
a. Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM) (FY 1997 Base, \$105,254)	\$+14,756
Increase supports the transition from the special effort to upgrade the Space Launch Infrastructure (SLI) to a continuing maintenance program. SLI funding was included in the launch facilities baseline during the course of the special effort. Continuing normal maintenance will be funded in the RPM line. RPM is funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML). PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure.	

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| <p>b. Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (FY 1997 Base: \$12,160)</p> <p>Programmed resources increase for: 1) Contractor labor costs for Command and Control operations at the new Suitland facility (\$3,000), and 2) Software Maintenance associated with fielding the Small Tactical Terminal (used to download DMSP data real-time) (\$1,676).</p> | <p>\$+4,676</p> |
| <p>c. Medium Launch Space Vehicles (FY 1997 Base \$24,229)</p> <p>Net increase for launch services and range support costs for an additional DoD classified launch on the Atlas II to include missile propellant, Advanced Range Instrumentation Aircraft (ARIA) support, configuration and data management, and launch vehicle processing (\$1,615). Additionally, increases reflect funding for the new East Coast Squadron Operations facility at Patrick AFB and the Atlas II launch pad (SLC-3E) at Vandenberg AFB that become operational in the last quarter of FY 1998 (\$1,043).</p> | <p>\$+2,658</p> |
| <p>d. Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1997 Base: \$64,621)</p> <p>Increased launch services and range support costs to include missile propellants, Advanced Range Instrumentation Aircraft (ARIA) support, configuration and data management, and launch vehicle processing for an additional Titan II launch are required to maintain the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP).</p> | <p>\$+2,433</p> |
| <p>e. Operational HQ - Space/Space Comm Combat Ops (FY 1997 Base \$7,004)</p> <p>The increase supports continuation of USCINCSpace initiative to educate the warfighting CINCs on space as a force enhancer and controlling force in operational campaigns. This increase is directly tied to the Joint Space Support team's travel and transportation requirements and a technical support contract which provides a space planning computer simulation that integrates space information into air campaigns.</p> | <p>\$+693</p> |

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10. Program Decreases		\$-48,962
a. Satellite Control Network/AFSCN Operations (FY 1997 Base \$258,124).....		\$-21,791
Savings associated with consolidation and recompetition of existing contracts. The network integration tasks and functions previously carried out by three contractors are now done by one. Additionally, sustaining engineering costs are declining as the number of software updates to the command and control equipment was reduced in anticipation of a new system currently in development.		
b. Spacetrack (FY 1997 Base: \$62,982)		\$-10,621
Decrease due to closure of a space surveillance facility/squadron (Classified location) and the associated decrease in contractor, personnel, supplies and equipment support.		
c. Range Space Launch Infrastructure (SLI) (FY 1997 Base \$231,707)		\$-10,338
Decrease indicates the completion of additive funding for the SLI investment plan. The SLI program concentrated on two main areas: fixing specific deficiencies and identifying minimum level of operation and maintenance sustainment efforts to prevent reoccurrence. Work on all projects was implemented in phases (from FY 1993 to FY 1997) based on mission need.		
d. NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) (FY 1997 Base \$22,550)		\$-2,203
Decrease supports reduced Contractor Logistics support due to consolidation of GPS support requirements at remote tracking stations with the Air Force Satellite Control Network support Contract.		
e. Base Communications and Visual Information		\$-1,544
Base communications decrease reflects a lower requirement for infrastructure improvements originally programmed. Visual information reflects decreased Depot Level Repairable (DLR) purchases for armament delivery recording assets on aircraft and electronic and telecommunications equipment.		

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f.	Management Headquarters - Space Command (FY 1997 Base: \$23,671)	\$-1,504
	Reductions in Civilian Pay (\$1,066), and Travel expenses (\$438) are in support of Space Command's commitment to reduce overall Management Headquarters activities.	
g.	Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center (FY 1997 Base \$19,675)	\$-961
	Decreases in one-time FY 1997 costs of moving the Air Force Space and Missile Test and Evaluation Center from Onizuka AFB, CA to Kirtland AFB, NM. One-time costs included decreased contractor labor associated with dual operations in FY 1997 and the physical movement of supplies, equipment, and increased Temporary Duty of assigned personnel.	
11.	FY 1998 Budget Request	\$1,169,575
12.	Price Growth	\$+18,268
13.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+11,380
a.	Transfers In	\$+11,380
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)	
	This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non- military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	

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14. Program Increases.....		\$+9,443
a. Spacetrack (FY 1998 Base: \$43,799).....		\$+3,766
Increase in contract operations for the Advanced Electro-Optical System (AEOS). This system provides near to mid-earth sensors with a deep space capability and comes on line in FY 1998. It is fully operational in FY 1999 (\$1,927). Additional increases are associated with the re-profiling of deferred Space Surveillance Network Sustainment (SSNSP) Program from FY 1997 (\$1,839).		
b. Medium Launch Space Vehicles (MLV)(FY 1998 Base \$27,815).....		\$+2,705
Increased launch services and range support costs to maintain and operate the Atlas II launch pad (SLC-3E) at Vandenberg AFB for the entire year (\$1,780), and systems certification for the new East Coast Squadron Operations Facility (\$925).		
c. Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1998 Base \$69,621)		\$+2,104
This increase supports the Cape Canaveral power distribution grid facility (a Titan dedicated facility) which was deferred in FY 1998.		
d. Real Property Maintenance (RPM) Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$122,572)		\$+868
Increase necessary for to maintain the program at the preservation maintenance level (PML). PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance and repair required to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure		
15. Program Decreases.....		\$-32,384
a. Civilian Pay (FY 1998 Base, \$183,430).....		\$-8,204
Net reduction of 147 civilian workforce as a result of the National Performance Review and the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act.		

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b.	Space Control Systems(FY 1998 Base \$283,597) Indicates savings as a result of a communications systems upgrade network wide with: 1) Lower contractor labor costs and Sustaining Engineering associated with the existing point-to-point limited bandwidth architecture; and 2) Use of the Global Grid Architecture (Defense Information Systems Network) for improved communications capability.	\$-7,205
c.	Titan Space Launch Vehicles (FY 1998 Base \$69,621) Launch services and range support costs decreased for the Titan program as the number of launches scheduled in FY 1999 decrease from five to two.	\$-6,000
d.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$310,370) Supports a decrease resulting from anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned from Air Force O&M to Air Force modernization accounts. In addition, the purchase of new vehicles resulted in decreased costs for vehicle operation and maintenance contracts and supplies.	\$-5,615
e.	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (FY 1998 Base: \$17,306) Programmed resources decrease as a result of one time costs associated with the closure of the Fairchild DMSP facility.	\$-2,131
f.	Western Range (FY 1998 Base \$68,217) Savings in range operations due to re-competition of the Western Range Operations contract. In addition, program resources decrease from efficiencies resulting as the ranges bring on line state-of-the-art equipment to replace existing technology.	\$-1,443

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g. NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) (FY 1998 Base \$22,003) Funding requirements decrease for Software Maintenance as a result of the phase out of the Block IIF GPS Satellite System.	\$-1,341
h. Management Headquarters - Space Command (FY 1998 Base \$22,845) Decrease supports Air Force infrastructure manpower reductions against activities above wing level. Functions affected include the Joint Staff, OSD staff, defense agencies, HQ USAF, AF Field Operating Agencies, major command headquarters, and combat operations staff.	\$-445
16. FY 1999 Budget Request.....	\$1,176,282

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

1. Satellite Tracking, Telemetry and Command Capability

The Air Force uses two indicators of Air Force Satellite Control Network (AFSCN) activity levels: number of satellite operations and network support hours. The number of satellite operations includes the number of times the AFSCN is used for transmitting commands, receiving telemetry or mission data and tracking space vehicles. It also includes training and maintenance. Because the time and effort associated with each operation varies depending on the purpose of the operation, orbit of the satellite, and ground station antenna to be used, network support hours are also used as an indicator of AFSCN activity. Network support hours include the time required to conduct the actual operation. In addition, there is extensive activity pre- and post-operation.

The numbers below represent the number of contacts as well as support hours of the AFSCN. The estimates for FY 1997, FY 1998 and FY 1999 are based on the number of contacts necessary to complete or replenish constellations for the Global Positioning System (GPS), Milstar, Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP), Defense Support Program (DSP), Defense Satellite Communication System (DSCS) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Follow-On. In addition, aging satellites require more operations and network hours per operation due to satellite degradation.

Satellite Contacts:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Daily	390	380	397	412
Annually	142,323	138,880	144,800	150,500
Network Support Hours	85,748	83,360	85,438	85,645

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2. Air Force O&M Supported Launches:

The Launch Services Office publishes the space launch manifest monthly. It is a planning order for launches and contains all U.S. space launches. The National Mission Model (NMM) portrays all U.S. requirements for launches driven by user need and unconstrained by launch capacities. The following assumptions are made in the manifest development: dates are estimated using nominal flows - current best estimates; unknowns are not included in manifest - delays due to weather, collateral pad operation, rework or equipment failure.

Eastern and Western Range Activity The Eastern and Western Ranges support DOD, civil and commercial space launches as well as ballistic missile tests and aeronautical testing (Western Range) based on the manifest launch profile. Whether the ranges support a single or multiple launches, the same minimum level of facilities and equipment are required. Space launch operations culminate in the launch of a vehicle and payload, but also require numerous interfaces with the range prior to and during launch event. Operations which support these activities include: system end-to-end tests, weather, telemetry, frequency management, fueling, pad and range safety, communications, vehicle operations, and ballistic missile tests.

LAUNCH VEHICLE

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Atlas I, II, IIAS.....	10	10	11	7
Delta II.....	2	11	14	14
Titan II.....	0	1	2	2
Titan IV.....	3	5	5	2
Atlas E.....	2	0	0	0
Shuttle.....	6	7	7	7
Missile Test Flight.....	6	6	7	4

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3. Base Support

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Total End Strength *				
Military	25,819	24,669	22,398	21,940
Civilian	21,219	20,200	18,132	17,988
Total Major Installations	4,600	4,469	4,266	3,952
CONUS	6	6	6	6
Overseas	6	6	6	6
Total Number of Quarters	0	0	0	0
Number of Officer Quarters	14,414	14,698	13,924	13,924
Number of Enlisted Quarters	1,946	1,936	1,919	1,919
Total Number of Vehicles	12,468	12,762	12,005	12,005
Owned	6,411	6,391	6,395	6,308
Leased	5,809	5,758	5,736	5,603
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	602	633	659	705
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	16	16	16	16
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,140
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	17,823	17,894	18,678	19,369
	5,798	5,925	6,061	6,198

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

4. Real Property Maintenance

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Facilities Supported (000 sq. ft)	23,742	23,629	23,589	23,589
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$10,966,543	\$11,207,807	\$11,454,379	\$11,706,375

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)						
Officer	7,825	7,712	7,104	6,957	- 608	- 147
Enlisted	1,954	1,783	1,771	1,733	- 12	- 38
	5,871	5,929	5,333	5,224	- 596	- 109
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	3,714	3,571	3,497	3,279	- 74	- 218
Foreign National Direct Hire	3,712	3,567	3,493	3,275	- 74	- 218
Total Direct Hire	2	4	4	4	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	3,714	3,571	3,497	3,279	- 74	- 218
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	7,988	7,868	7,288	7,032	- 580	- 256
Enlisted	1,993	1,832	1,826	1,765	- 6	- 61
	5,995	6,036	5,462	5,267	- 574	- 195
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	3,706	3,654	3,546	3,391	- 108	- 155
Foreign National Direct Hire	3,702	3,650	3,542	3,387	- 108	- 155
Total Direct Hire	4	4	4	4	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	3,706	3,654	3,546	3,391	- 108	- 155
	0	0	0	0	0	0

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This Budget Activity Consists Of One Activity Group, Mobility Operations:
Justification Details For Mobility Operations Are Provided On The Following Pages.

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I. Description of Operations Financed: The mission of Air Force Mobility Operations is to provide global mobility through strategic and theater airlift to support peacetime, contingency, and wartime operations in pursuit of national objectives. The rapid movement and sustainment of United States combat forces anywhere in the world to deter aggression or provide humanitarian peacekeeping assistance is a major instrument of United States national security policy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the military services, other Department of Defense (DoD), and government agencies depend heavily on Air Force Mobility Operations for essential cargo and troop movements in support of a wide variety of missions. Successes in Desert Storm and humanitarian assistance efforts amplify the importance of our Mobility force projection capabilities. The financial resources requested in this budget will ensure that we continue meeting national objectives. The following are key mission areas discussed in this budget: Airlift Operations; Airlift Operations Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I); Mobilization Preparedness; Payment to the Transportation Business Area; Base Support; and Real Property Maintenance elements.

Airlift Operations support the day-to-day mission activity of Mobility Operations. Aircraft operations incorporate: C-130 theater airlift; air refueling KC-10s and KC-135s; Operational Support Airlift for the movement of personnel and cargo with time, place or mission sensitive requirements; Short Takeoff and Landing C-27 tactical airlifters (phasing out to contract airlift starting in FY 1998); headquarters operations at Air Mobility Command (AMC), its detachments, and other numbered Air Force headquarters. Airlift Operations include the entire spectrum for aircrew training activities directly related to school-house and proficiency training for C-5, C-130, C-141, and C-17 aircrews. Program funding in this activity group also supports direct costs associated with training and operating KC-135 and KC-10 air refueling aircraft. Additionally, funding pays for the costs of operating the Operational Support Airlift (OSA) program, which includes the operation of C-9 (non-Medical Evacuation), C-12F, C-20A, C-20B, C-20C, C-20H, C-21A, C-135B, UH-1N, and T-43 aircraft. Also funded in the OSA program are Air Force One aircraft used by the President of the United States, C-137 aircraft used by the Vice President of the United States, Cabinet Members, and other high ranking dignitaries, temporary use of an EC-135K aircraft during C-137 depot maintenance, and new VC-X aircraft (large VC-X's are designated C-32A's while small VC-X's are designated C-37A's) which begin replacing the aging and costly C-137 fleet in FY 1998. More specifically, this budget request provides resources for the operation of: 5 C-137's and 1 EC-135K in both FY 1996 and FY 1997; 4 C-137's, 2 C-32A's, and 2 C-37A's in FY 1998; and 1 C-137, 4 C-32A's, and 2 C-37A's in FY 1999. Although VC-X's are not operational until FY 1998, resources in this budget request include pre-operational funding (in FY 1997 and FY 1998 only) for all non-recurring efforts required to establish on-site support (i.e. pre-activation coordination, site activation and survey plans, support equipment, technical data, etc.). Funding for Aircrew Training Systems (ATS) is also included in this activity group. Funds support 21 Weapon System Trainers, 22 Operational Flight Trainers, and 14 Cockpit Procedures Trainers. Other Airlift Operations funded programs include Combat Aircrew Training at Nellis AFB, NV; the Air Transportation Training Center at Travis AFB, CA; the Air Mobility Warfare Center at McGuire AFB, NJ; and the Queen Bee Jet Engine Intermediate Maintenance Facility for helicopters at Kirtland AFB, NM.

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Airlift Operations C3I activities support the core of Mobility Operations through the provision of AMC Command and Control systems. These systems provide the capability to direct and control airlift and aircrew forces for worldwide deployment. They provide in-transit visibility of cargo and passengers; generate billing data; provide for deliberate planning, analysis and modeling; and provide for software maintenance and personnel to operate current systems including the Global Decision Support System (GDSS). These resources also replace out-of-date manual command and control methods with the AMC Command and Control Information Processing System (C2IPS), and integrated automated multi-level secure systems reaching from the airfield through AMC to USTRANSCOM and the National Command Authority. Resources also support engineering and installation support activities, as well as various military airlift intelligence system activities.

Mobilization Preparedness supports Mobility Operations with the capability to sustain crisis situations through the provision and prepositioning of War Readiness Materiel (WRM), Theater Nuclear Weapon Storage and Security Systems (WS3), Industrial Preparedness, Inactive Aircraft Storage and Disposal, and Station Hospitals and Clinics. The WRM program includes manpower authorizations, peculiar support equipment, necessary facilities, and the associated costs specifically identified and measurable for the procurement and maintenance of equipment/secondary items within the war reserve stockpile. Bare base equipment, better known as Harvest Eagle and Harvest Falcon, is prepositioned in PACAF, USAFE, CENTAF, and CONUS. Prepositioned material afloat (AF munitions) is carried on three ships, two in the Indian Ocean and one in the Mediterranean Sea. Prepositioned material ashore includes munitions and Air Force bare base equipment. The WS3 is an underground nuclear weapon storage vault system that provides security, safety and enhanced survivability for tactical nuclear weapons. It provides for the supervision and inspection of storage vaults and associated intrusion detection equipment. Inspections are performed in underground theater shelters in both Europe and the Pacific. The industrial preparedness program funds common operations at Air Force Plant #42 in Palmdale, California, and the Defense Production Act Title III Program Office at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. At Air Force Industrial Plant #42, the resources cover services to support the common-use facilities and airfield operations. This plant assembles/modifies critical portions of the B-2, F-117, the Space Shuttle, as well as other classified programs. Funds are provided for staffing and support operations of the program office that administers the Defense Production Act Title III program for all DoD services and agencies. Inactive Aircraft Storage and Disposal operations, better known as the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC), function as the single point of operations for the Department of Defense's processing and maintenance of inactive aerospace vehicles. Operations financed also include AMARC administrative and headquarters personnel at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ. Aerospace maintenance and regeneration costs are financed in the maintenance business area of the Working Capital Fund. The Station Hospitals and Clinics program supports the medical wartime mission through contingency hospitals located throughout Europe and the Pacific. Each Contingency Hospital has 500 beds and four operating rooms providing general and specialized surgical care, post operative stabilization, medical and dental care, and rehabilitation for patients. During peacetime, the hospitals are supported by a small caretaker force to maintain the ability to insure a turn-key operation, should the need arise.

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Payment to the Transportation Business Area represents the Air Force customer contribution to the USTRANSCOM Transportation Working Capital Fund expense base; this payment is required to ensure sufficient wartime airlift capability. Since costs incurred on behalf of the airlift business area (primarily associated with channel and SAAM airlift missions) cannot be fully recovered through the rate structure, the difference in funding required to meet USTRANSCOM airlift expenses is provided by an Air Force O&M subsidy. Specific programmatic and pricing details are contained in justification materials, as submitted by USTRANSCOM.

Base Support provides funding for base support functions and engineering/environmental programs. The main objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and infrastructure support. Categories include audiovisual information, base communications, base operating support, child development centers, family support centers, real property services, environmental conservation and compliance, and pollution prevention programs.

Real Property Maintenance activities include maintenance, repair, and minor construction accomplished by contract and by an in-house workforce. Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. Objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and preservation of the physical plant. The most significant categories receiving this support are maintenance, repair and minor construction of real property, aircraft maintenance complexes, aircraft runways, roads, and dormitories.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Manpower	45,666	46,907	45,496	45,164
Flying Hours	293,078	303,652	292,031	288,373
Primary Authorized Aircraft	612	623	607	606
Bases Supported	12	13	13	13
Plants Supported	1	1	1	1

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Request		
Airlift Operations	\$1,639,651	\$1,584,175	\$1,584,175	\$1,435,338	\$1,793,506	\$1,733,432
Airlift Operations C3I	17,232	13,784	13,784	12,854	16,267	19,651
Mobilization Preparedness	269,462	138,167	138,167	137,085	145,868	150,493
Payment to Transportation Business Area	257,749	422,700	422,700	422,300	514,000	332,200
Real Property Maintenance	147,210	121,486	121,486	131,861	151,842	153,000
Base Support	375,174	408,945	413,713	360,932	427,865	434,272
Total	\$2,706,478	\$2,689,257	\$2,694,025	\$2,500,370	\$3,049,348	\$2,823,048
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change FY 1997/1997		Change FY 1997/1998		Change FY 1998/1999	
Baseline Funding	\$2,689,257		\$2,500,370		\$3,049,348	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	4,768		0		0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-31,054		0		0	
Price Change	0		286,696		-45,600	
Functional Transfers	31,840		218,517		11,314	
Program Changes	-194,441		43,765		-192,014	
Current Estimate	\$2,500,370		\$3,049,348		\$2,823,048	

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget Request		\$2,689,257
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$+4,768	
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount		\$2,694,025
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-31,054	
	1) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-18,709	
	2) Section 8052 - Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-2,808	
	3) Information Resource Management	\$-2,207	
	4) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$-2,160	
	5) Stockpile Transfer (Other)	\$-1,341	
	6) Civilian Personnel Underexecution	\$-1,200	
	7) Section 8037 FFRDC's/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-1,197	
	8) Fuel Tax Credit	\$-800	
	9) Environmental Compliance	\$-408	
	10) Printing Efficiencies	\$-224	
3.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+31,840
	a. Transfers In	\$+37,236	
	1) MacDill Air Force Base (FY 1997 Base \$0)	\$+37,236	
	Effective 1 October 1996, MacDill Air Force Base transfers from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command; this transfer funds associated civilian and infrastructure support.		

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b. Transfers Out.....	\$-5,396	
1) Air Force Combat Controllers (CCT) - Special Operations Forces	\$-5,000	
The Air Force is consolidating all Combat Controllers under Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC). Combat Controllers establish assault zones, employ air traffic control capability, establish recovery zones, and provide vital command and control radio capabilities. Program resources for travel, supplies, materials, and equipment are transferred from Mobilization Sub-Activity Groups: Airlift Operations C3I and Base Support to Air Operations Sub-Activity Group: Combat Enhancement Forces.		
2) Air Force Materiel Command Manpower Realignment.....	\$-396	
The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) directs a 4 percent reduction in FTEs over the FYDP (FY 1995-2000). Air Force Materiel Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the BOS accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.		
4. Program Increases		\$+45,415
a. Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,563,569)		\$+37,501
Increases are attributed to: a) revised requirements for contract logistics support for engine, thrust reverser, and landing gear overhauls on KC-10's (\$+15.7M) due to higher frequency for repairs; b) Presidential and VIP airlift, travel, and supplies (\$+12.6M) based on actual FY 1996 experience; and c) travel and supplies for C-130's (\$+9.2M) due to enhanced training requirements.		

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<p>b. Airlift Operations C3I (FY 1997 Base \$11,845)..... Increase is due to a realignment of civilian manpower to where the actual obligations will occur (\$+3.1M). Additionally, Mobility Command and Control systems reflect higher hardware/software contract maintenance requirements (\$+1.4M) for the High Frequency Auto Link Establishment Network (HF/ALE/NET) based on increased OPTEMPO due to rising airlift requirements. This system provides global voice and data communications from over 900 airborne platforms to 50 ground stations, and 300 mobile units.</p>	\$+4,509	
<p>c. Inactive Aircraft Storage & Disposal (FY 1997 Base \$2,101) Increase due to reduced level of Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC) civilian pay reimbursements from processing and maintaining aerospace vehicles in storage, withdrawing vehicles from storage, and reclaiming vehicles, engines, and components for inventory. Loss of reimbursement requires additional Air Force funds to pay fixed payroll costs.</p>	\$+2,195	
<p>d. Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$120,091)..... This increase is required to sustain austere levels of facility maintenance and repair.</p>	\$+1,210	
<p>5. Program Decreases</p>	\$-239,856	
<p>a. Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,563,569)..... Decreases are due to: a) the FY 1997 Appropriation transferring the Service's contingency funding from Activity Group Air Operations to the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund; this decrease is due to the realignment of a portion of the reduction from Air Operations to Mobility Operations where contingency OPTEMPO is actually executed (\$-114.3M); b) reduced proficiency flying training, mainly due to C-141 retirements (\$-26.5M) and decreased school-house requirements for equipment, simulators, and travel (\$-2.6M); c) reduced KC-135 consumption for supplies, materials, depot level reparables, and aviation fuels (\$-14.5M); d) preliminary phase</p>	\$-165,300	

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out (\$-5.4M) of C-27 SOUTHCOTM STOL aircraft (results in reduced contract logistics support and aviation fuels) due to the provision of more economical support vis-à-vis contracted airlift; and e) streamlining efforts in management headquarters functions (\$-2.0M)

b. Base Support and Environmental (FY 1997 Base, \$404,027) \$-72,383

The FY 1997 Appropriation transfers the Service's contingency funding from Activity Group Air Operations to the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund; this decrease is due to the realignment of a portion of the reduction from Air Operations to Mobility Operations where contingency site operations are actually executed (\$-67.0 million). Other decreases include reduced funding in environmental compliance discretionary areas of operations and services resulting from fewer open enforcement actions by state and federal regulators (\$-1.3M). Remaining decreases are based on emerging requirements wherein the Air Force redistributed the Congressional adjustment for acquisition workforce reductions across multiple activity groups to ensure a balance between readiness and quality of life programs (\$-4.1M).

c. WRM and Contingency Hospitals (FY 1997 Base \$136,550) \$-2,173

Changes in missions and worldwide defense posture necessitate how the Air Force prepares a medical response to a contingency. Decrease is in supplies and equipment due to rotating stock to other bases according to the wartime population data.

6. FY 1997 Current Estimate \$2,500,370

7. Price Growth \$+286,696

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8. Functional Program Transfers.....		\$+218,517
a. Transfers In.....		\$+233,171
1) Contingency Operations		\$+193,871
Program increase reflects the fact that FY 1998 contingency funding was transferred to the Air Force from the Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on-going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force. Mobilization costs include OPTEMPO (\$+139.7M) and sustainment, travel, and other support (\$+54.1M).		
2) Replenishment Spares To O&M - Contract Logistics Support		\$+24,275
The Air Force has approved an appropriation change transferring contractor logistics support (CLS) replenishment spares from Aircraft Procurement, Air Force appropriation funding, to operation and maintenance appropriation funding. This appropriation change brings CLS spares procurement in line with other CLS support. This action is the first step toward changing the current funding of other replenishment spares in the investment appropriations, i.e. missile, comm electronics, etc. Program increases are \$+13.1M for KC-10 refueling aircraft and \$+11.1M for Operational Support Airlift aircraft.		
3) Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)		\$+11,396
This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as not military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.		

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4) Joint Operational Support Airlift Center - Airlift Operations C31	\$+3,025	
Transfer consolidates Operational Support Airlift scheduling from the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps at USTRANSCOM, with the Air Force acting as executive agent. These resources finance civilians and provide for the maintenance of JOSAC systems.		
5) Air Force Materiel Command - Program Management Administration	\$+604	
This transfer realigns system program office mission support costs (to include TDY, civilian pay, supplies, etc.) into the primary weapon system program element. This alignment allows for total weapon system costs to be reflected in the primary weapon system program element. Program resources include C-130's (\$+151K), KC-135's (\$+51K), and the 60K Loader (\$+402K).		
b. Transfers Out		\$-14,654
1) Defense Working Capital Fund to Base Operating Support	\$-12,375	
Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund customer accounts to the Air Force to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization		
2) Conventional Air Launched Cruise Missile (CALCM) Activation	\$-2,279	
Aligns requirements for contractor logistics support and contract engineering associated with AGM-86C CALCMs into a new program element (within Activity Group; Air Operations) where costs are more appropriately identified.		
9. Program Increases		\$+117,402

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 BUDGET ACTIVITY: MOBILIZATION
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<p>a. Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,435,338)..... Programmatic increases are due to: a) depot maintenance and aircrew safety items for KC-135's (\$+35.8M), mainly due to the effect of FY 1997 carry-over reductions; b) depot maintenance overhaul schedules for training aircraft, simulator upgrades, and ramp-up of C-17 operations (\$+20.1M); c) contract logistics support, system program office costs, travel, and flying hours for 2 new C-32A aircraft and 2 new C-37A aircraft (\$+13.4M); d) equipment, supplies, and depot level repairables for C-130 aircraft to maintain recently installed modifications (\$+9.0M); e) contracted airlift replacing SOUTHCOM C-27's (\$+4.9M); f) one additional engine overhaul for KC-10 aircraft due to maintenance schedules (\$+1.4M); and g) miscellaneous changes among aviation fuels and supplies associated with Operational Support Aircraft flying hour increases and various end-strength adjustments (\$+2.1M).</p>	<p>\$+86,744</p>
<p>b. Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$131,861)..... Net increase is a funding realignment to bring RPM funding to the preservation maintenance level (PML) requirement. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical, pavement and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) required to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. This funding level reflects the Air Force's decision of how to best meet increased operational mission requirements while sustaining an austere level of facility maintenance and repair.</p>	<p>\$+16,622</p>
<p>c. Payments to USTRANSCOM Transportation Working Capital Fund (FY 1997 Base \$422,300) An increase to the Air Force Subsidy is required to pay for readiness costs associated with expense and revenue imbalances.</p>	<p>\$+8,085</p>

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d.	Environmental Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$29,692)..... Increase is due to one-time project costs for environmental compliance in FY 1998 to repair the central heating plant boilers at McGuire AFB required to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions mandated by the Clean Air Act.	\$+4,319
e.	Base Communications (FY 1997 Base, \$20,803)..... Increase funds Air Mobility Command's shift to centralized management of the Base level Network Control Center LAN operations. This decision results in higher startup costs in FY 1998 and FY 1999. However, standardization of computer systems and peripheral equipment purchases will achieve cost saving benefits in future years.	\$+1,588
f.	Airlift Operations C3I - AMC Command and Control System (FY 1997 Base \$12,854) Reflects an increase for contract maintenance requirements programmed for the Tanker Airlift Control Center C3 Local Area Network.	\$+44
10.	Program Decreases	\$-73,637
a.	Airlift Operations (FY 1997 Base \$1,435,338)..... Program decreases include: a) retirement of the SOUTHCOM STOL C-27 flying hour program in favor of more economical contract provided airlift (\$-20.3M); b) reduced flying hours for the training program due to aircrew and syllabi adjustments and ongoing C-141 retirements (\$-16.0M); c) reductions in Operational Support Airlift (OSA) requirements for flying hours (C-21, EC-135K, and C-137's), contract logistics support and organic depot maintenance completed in FY 1997, the retirement of one C-137C aircraft, and decreased supplies and equipment associated with VC-X Pre-Operational planning completed in FY 1997 (\$-14.8M); d) decreased flying hours for C-130's (\$-2.0M), KC-135's (\$-3.5M), and KC-10's (\$-1.1M); and e) further streamlining among management headquarters, engineering installation support, and civilian functions (\$-2.2M).	\$-59,900

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b.	War Ready Materials/Industrial Preparedness (FY 1997 Base \$137,085)	\$-13,737	
	Reductions due to no crossload functions in FY 1998 and reduced need for contracted services to perform inspections of WRM Equipment and Secondary assets prepositioned in Southwest Asia due to increasing time intervals between item inspections.		
11.	FY 1998 Current Estimate		\$3,049,348
12.	Price Growth		\$-45,600
13.	Functional Program Transfers		\$+11,314
a.	Transfers In	\$+11,314	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76: Military Actions)	\$+11,314	
	This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as not military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.		
14.	Program Increases		\$+37,944
a.	Airlift Operations (FY 1998 Base \$1,793,506)	\$+33,100	
	Program resources increase due to: a) depot maintenance inductions, engine overhauls, and OMEI/software maintenance requirements for KC-135's (\$+17.1M); b) contract logistics support/flying hours for KC-10 aircrew requirements (\$+5.8M); c) changes in student workload for school house training and OSA flying hours (\$+4.8M); d) depot maintenance schedules and increased flying hours for C-130's (\$+4.0M); and e) A-76 efforts and Management Headquarters equipment replacement (\$+1.4M).		

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b.	Mobility Airlift Intelligence Systems (FY 1998 Base \$164)	\$+2,785
	Funds new computer systems that enable real-time relay of photographic and written intelligence, as gathered by Air Force and National systems, to the warfighter components. This technological advance replaces untimely manual methods which proved cumbersome during Operation Desert Storm.	
c.	Visual Information and Base Communications (FY 1998 Base, \$26,268).....	\$+888
	Funds network probes, digital oscilloscopes and other equipment for network control technicians to troubleshoot circuits and equipment outages. Increase also funds equipment required to permit the detection of perimeter sensor surveillance and alarm failures.	
d.	War Ready Materials/Industrial Preparedness (FY 1998 Base \$145,868)	\$+821
	Funds increased costs of support contracts at AF Plant 42 and the Defense Production Act Title III Program Office at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, and increased maintenance for WRM assets.	
e.	Air Mobility Command - Command and Control System (FY 1998 Base \$16,103)	\$+350
	Funds contract maintenance requirements for the Tanker Airlift Control Center C3 Network which was previously under warranty.	
15.	Program Decreases	\$-229,958
a.	Payments to USTRANSCOM Transportation Working Capital Fund (FY 1998 Base \$514,000) Resources decrease due to the effect of recovering revenue and expense imbalances which occurred in FY 1998.	\$-168,960
b.	Airlift Operations (FY 1998 \$1,793,506)	\$-50,100
	Program resources decline due to: a) reduced requirements for Operational Support Aircraft (\$-27.4M) due to the retirement of 3 additional C-137's, flying hour	

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restructuring, decreased executive airlift travel, and VC-X pre-operational planning completed in FY 1998; b) reduced training flying hours and support due to the completion of FY 1998 simulator upgrades and ongoing C-141 retirements (\$-18.7M); and c) continued flying hour and support efficiencies associated with KC-135 PACER CRAG modifications (\$-1.5M). Other miscellaneous reductions include decreases among travel, supplies, civilian workforce, and equipment purchases in operational and headquarters programs (\$-2.5M).

c.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base \$427,865)	\$-8,296
	This decrease accounts for estimated savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned from Air Force O&M to Air Force modernization accounts.	
d.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$151,842)	\$-2,110
	Net decrease reflects the funding realignment from RPM to Air Force core mission requirements. In order to fund these higher priority requirements, the Air Force will fund RPM at the preservation maintenance level (PML).	
e..	Environmental Programs (FY 1998 Base, \$34,733)	\$-492
	Decrease due to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective actions completed in FY 1998 at various Air Mobility Command installations. These projects are required to comply with conditions stipulated in RCRA operating permits.	
16.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$2,823,048

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

Primary Aircraft Authorization:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
KC-10	54	54	54	54
KC-135	228	228	228	228
C-130E/H/J	164	174	164	164
C-9	4	4	4	4
C-12	7	7	7	7
C-20	12	12	12	12
C-21	75	75	75	75
C-135	2	2	2	2
EC-135K	1	1	0	0
C-137B/C	5	5	4	1
UH-1N	24	22	22	22
CT-43A	2	2	2	2
VC-25A	2	2	2	2
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	2	4
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	2	2
C-27	9	9	0	0
C-5	6	6	6	6
C-17	2	7	8	8
C-141B	8	6	6	6
H-60	7	7	7	7
Total	612	623	607	606

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Average Primary Aircraft Inventory (APAI):	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
KC-10	54	54	54	54
KC-135	226	228	228	228
C-130E/H/J	164	172	164	164
C-9	4	4	4	4
C-12	7	7	7	7
C-20	12	12	12	12
C-21	75	75	75	75
C-135	2	2	2	2
EC-135K	1	1	0	0
C-137B/C	5	5	4	1
UH-1N	24	22	22	22
CT-43A	2	2	2	2
VC-25A	2	2	2	2
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	2	4
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	1	2
C-27	9	9	0	0
C-5	6	6	6	6
C-17	2	7	8	8
C-141	8	7	6	6
H-60	7	7	7	7

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ACTIVITY GROUP: MOBILITY OPERATIONS

Flying Hours Per Average Primary Aircraft Inventory

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
KC-10	580	585	582	585
KC-135	411	438	417	393
C-130E/H/J	419	419	422	428
C-9	527	609	610	610
C-12	610	616	685	695
C-20	566	599	600	600
C-21	641	635	628	628
C-135	545	554	554	554
EC-135K	193	723	0	0
C-137B/C	479	664	638	600
UH-1N	384	411	419	419
CT-43A	554	839	839	839
VC-25A	360	360	360	400
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	728	624
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	556	468
C-27	601	411	0	0
C-5	569	554	504	522
C-17	2093	696	558	745
C-141	1016	1025	1069	988
H-60	432	432	500	500

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Flying Hours	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
KC-10	31,349	31,573	31,444	31,573
KC-135	92,809	99,750	95,031	89,598
C-130E/H/J	68,785	72,112	69,153	70,206
C-9	2,107	2,436	2,440	2,440
C-12	4,267	4,311	4,796	4,868
C-20	6,787	7,186	7,196	7,196
C-21	48,091	47,599	47,137	47,137
C-135	1,089	1,108	1,108	1,108
EC-135K	193	723	150	0
C-137B/C	2,397	3,319	2,550	600
UH-1N	9,215	9,040	9,215	9,215
CT-43A	1,107	1,678	1,678	1,678
VC-25A	720	720	720	800
C-32A (large VC-X)	0	0	1,456	2,496
C-37A (small VC-X)	0	0	556	936
C-27	5,409	3,700	0	0
C-5	3,411	3,321	3,024	3,133
C-17	4,186	4,875	4,467	5,963
C-141B	8,131	7,177	6,412	5,928
H-60	3,025	3,024	3,498	3,498
Total	293,078	303,652	292,031	288,373

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ACTIVITY GROUP: MOBILITY OPERATIONS

V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Base Support</u>				
Total End Strength *	48,130	47,677	45,740	45,485
Military	42,273	41,597	40,126	40,171
Civilian	5,857	6,080	5,614	5,314
Total Major Installations	12	13	13	13
CONUS	12	13	13	13
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	33,321	34,717	34,071	34,174
Number of Officer Quarters	4,033	4,059	3,968	4,002
Number of Enlisted Quarters	29,288	30,658	30,103	30,172
Total Number of Vehicles	28,257	28,256	28,259	28,257
Owned	27,898	27,885	27,871	27,842
Leased	359	371	388	415
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	41	42	42	42
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	8,176	8,459	8,459	8,459
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	34,116	33,392	34,853	36,144
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	4,785	4,723	4,832	5,054

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

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VI. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)						
Officer	39,269	40,198	38,937	38,905	-1,261	- 32
Enlisted	6,140	5961	5,751	5,657	- 210	- 94
	33,129	34,237	33,186	33,248	-1,051	62
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	6,397	6,709	6,559	6,259	- 150	- 300
Foreign National Direct Hire	6,269	6,574	6,427	6,127	- 147	- 300
Total Direct Hire	49	53	50	50	- 3	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	6,318	6,627	6,477	6,177	- 150	- 300
	79	82	82	82	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	40,094	40,987	39,931	39,297	-1,056	- 634
Enlisted	6,261	6,129	5,935	5,764	- 194	- 171
	33,833	34,858	33,996	33,533	- 862	- 463
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	6,561	6,990	6,771	6,409	- 219	- 362
Foreign National Direct Hire	6,436	6,835	6,638	6,277	- 197	- 361
Total Direct Hire	46	53	51	50	- 2	- 1
Foreign National Indirect Hire	6,482	6,888	6,689	6,327	- 199	- 362
	79	102	82	82	- 20	0

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

I. Description of Operations Financed: This budget activity encompasses three broad mission areas -- Accession Training, Basic Skills and Advanced Training, and Recruiting & Other Training and Education.

- A. Accession Training operations produce the enlisted and officer personnel needed to meet total force requirements. The Basic Military Training Group at Lackland AFB, TX conducts basic training for newly enlisted Non-Prior Service (NPS), Air National Guard (ANG), and Air Force Reserve (AFRES) personnel. This training provides an effective, efficient military indoctrination program that facilitates a smooth transition from civilian life to the military environment.
1. Officer accessions receive indoctrination training through the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA), Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC), Officer Training Squadron (OTS), and Airman Education and Commissioning Program (AECPC). The USAFA conducts a four year curriculum combining both military and academic education/training. AFROTC, the largest source of Air Force officers, supplements academic education with military education and training at colleges across the country. OTS provides Air Force pre-commissioning training for both prior service and non-prior service individuals. Finally, AECPC allows selected active duty airmen to earn academic degrees, and upon completion attend OTS to earn a commission.
- B. Basic skills and advanced training operations provide Air Force personnel (and individuals of other services) training and education essential to operate, maintain, and manage complex Air Force weapon systems and associated support structure. Programs cover initial and follow-on technical skill progression training, undergraduate flying training, professional military education, specialized professional development, and related training support.
1. Initial skills training provided to basic military training graduates include courses ranging from administration specialist to precision measurement equipment repair. Members requiring a higher degree of skill or familiarization receive follow-on skill progression training. Most training is conducted at four technical training centers located at Keesler AFB, MS; Goodfellow AFB, TX; Sheppard AFB, TX; and Lackland AFB, TX. However, some technical training is conducted at civilian educational institutions and contractor facilities.
2. Flying training programs include flight screening, undergraduate pilot training, specialized undergraduate pilot training (SUPT), specialized undergraduate and advanced navigator training, pilot instructor training (PIT), and undergraduate helicopter training. Units at four bases, Vance AFB, OK; Columbus AFB, MS; Reese AFB, TX, and Laughlin AFB, TX conduct our SUPT programs. Sheppard AFB hosts the EURO-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) mission which produces pilots for participating NATO countries. Randolph AFB, TX provides both instructor pilot and navigator training.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

3. Professional military education (PME) programs enhance and develop the critical leadership skills of officers, enlisted, and civilians at each stage of their career. PME resident and correspondence programs include Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officer School, and the Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy. Airmen Leadership Schools and Non-Commissioned Officer Academies are also available for junior and mid-level enlisted personnel.
 4. Professional development programs include a broad range of continuing education and graduate education programs offered through resident and civilian institutions.
- C. Recruiting and Other Training and Education missions include personnel acquisition operations, voluntary education programs for active duty, civilian professional development programs, and the Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.
1. Personnel acquisition includes recruiting, advertising, processing and classification operations needed to fulfill Air Force end-strength and force structure manpower requirements.
 2. The Voluntary Off-Duty Education Program provides active duty personnel the opportunity for professional development and advancement through tuition assistance for post secondary education.
 3. Civilian professional development programs provide technical, professional, and specialized skill training, supervisory and management development, and administrative and clerical instruction to over 96,000 Air Force O&M civilian employees.
 4. Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) is designed to motivate young Americans to be better citizens, with emphasis on self-discipline, personal responsibility, values, and graduation from high school.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

II. Force Structure Summary:

Basic Military Training Groups.....	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
United States Air Force Academy	1	1	1	1
AFROTC Detachments	144	143	142	141
Officer Training School	1	1	1	1
Technical Training Centers.....	4	4	4	4
Flying Training Wings/Bases	6	5	5	5
Field Training Detachments.....	33	33	33	33
Field Operating Locations.....	12	12	12	12
Senior NCO Academy	1	1	1	1
NCO Academies	14	14	13	13
Development Centers.....	2	2	2	2
Graduate Schools (In-House).....	2	2	2	2
Recruiting Regions.....	4	4	4	4
Recruiting Squadrons.....	29	28	28	28
Recruiting Offices (CONUS & OCONUS)	1,159	1,154	1,154	1,154
MEPCOM Facilities (All CONUS)	67	65	65	65
Personnel Processing Squadron	1	1	1	1
JROTC Units.....	609	609	609	609

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1997			FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation		
A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>					
Accession Training	\$203,233	\$192,430	\$192,430	\$211,111	\$219,391
Basic Skills & Advance Training	1,224,875	1,166,728	1,148,399	1,200,541	1,167,199
Recruiting & Other Training Education	<u>232,672</u>	<u>217,406</u>	<u>229,406</u>	<u>236,095</u>	<u>237,200</u>
Total	\$1,660,780	\$1,576,564	\$1,570,235	\$1,647,747	\$1,623,790
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998		Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding		\$1,576,564	\$1,578,263		\$1,647,747
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-6,329	0		0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-1,736	0		0
Price Change		0	53,484		25,820
Functional Transfers		1,195	7,335		15,035
Program Changes		<u>8,569</u>	<u>8,665</u>		<u>-64,812</u>
Current Estimate		\$1,578,263	\$1,647,747		\$1,623,790

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget	\$1,576,564
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$-6,329
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$1,570,235
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-1,736
	1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold	\$-804
	2) Fuel Tax Credit	\$-700
	3) Environmental Compliance	\$-232
3.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+1,195
a.	Transfer In	\$+1,195
	1) System Acquisition School Realignment	\$+768
	2) AFMC Manpower Realignment	\$+238
	3) MacDill AFB Transfer	\$+189
4.	Program Increases	\$+24,517
a.	Base Support	\$+16,691
b.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT)	\$+2,678
c.	Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM)	\$+2,620
d.	Graduate Education Program Support	\$+775
e.	Service Academies	\$+545
f.	Flight Screening	\$+424
g.	Operational Headquarters (Flt Tng)	\$+310
h.	Personnel Processing Activities	\$+180

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

i.	Athletic Competitions, Academy	\$+158
j.	Recruit Training Individual Equipment.....	\$+113
k.	Operational Headquarters (Tech Tng).....	\$+23
5.	Program Decreases.....	\$-15,948
a.	Real Property Maintenance	\$-8,662
b.	Average Salary Adjustment	\$-2,755
c.	Real Property Services.....	\$-1,505
d.	USAFSA Support Realignment	\$-855
e.	Civilian Career Transient Management.....	\$-707
f.	Specialized Skills Training.....	\$-482
g.	Tuition Assistance	\$-414
h.	Advertising Activities.....	\$-301
i.	Extension Course Institute.....	\$-170
j.	Recruit Training Accessions.....	\$-60
k.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program.....	\$-37
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate	\$1,578,263
7.	Price Growth	\$+53,484
8.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+7,335
a.	Transfer In	\$+9,360
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+4,773
2)	Contingency Operations	\$+2,000
3)	CLS Transfer.....	\$+1,451
4)	Military-to-Civilian Conversions.....	\$+1,083
5)	Program Management Administration (PMA)	\$+53

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING

b.	Transfer Out.....	\$-2,025
1)	Manpower and Quality Integration.....	\$-1,077
2)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS	\$-948
9.	Program Increases.	\$+71,350
a.	Pilot Production	\$+19,464
b.	Graduate Education Program Support.....	\$+14,813
c.	Air Force Security Assistance for Training.....	\$+13,000
d.	Undergraduate Navigator Training.....	\$+5,180
e.	Dedicated Airlift	\$+4,937
f.	Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) Scholarship Program	\$+3,169
g.	Tuition Assistance	\$+2,871
h.	Support of Training Establishment.....	\$+1,724
i.	Training Support.....	\$+1,273
j.	AFROTC Summer Training Program	\$+1,203
k.	Distance Learning.....	\$+998
l.	Real Property Services.....	\$+811
m.	Advertising Activities.....	\$+692
n.	Prep School Furniture Requirements.....	\$+481
o.	USAF A Laboratory Equipment.....	\$+439
p.	Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp	\$+279
q.	Examining Activities	\$+16
10.	Program Decreases.....	\$-62,685
a.	Base Support	\$-26,524
b.	Real Property Maintenance	\$-14,434
c.	Civilian Pay	\$-9,345
d.	Environmental Programs	\$-3,176
e.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT).....	\$-2,872

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f.	Recruiting Activities.....		
g.	Flight Training.....	\$-1,393	
h.	Base Communications and Visual Information.....	\$-1,139	
i.	Civilian Career Transient Management.....	\$-880	
j.	Recruit Training Individual Equipment.....	\$-874	
k.	AFROTC Closures.....	\$-800	
l.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program.....	\$-450	
m.	Operational Headquarters.....	\$-383	
n.	Engineering and Installation Support.....	\$-280	
		\$-135	
11.	FY 1998 Budget Estimate.....		\$1,647,747
12.	Price Growth		\$+25,820
13.	Functional Program Transfers.....		\$+15,035
a.	Transfer In	\$+15,035	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)		\$+14,639
	2) Military-to-Civilian Conversions, USAFA Faculty		\$+396
14.	Program Increases		\$+15,276
a.	Real Property Maintenance	\$+4,605	
b.	USAFA Dormitory Furniture	\$+2,500	
c.	Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Scholarship Program	\$+1,755	
d.	Environmental Programs	\$+1,382	
e.	Flight Screening	\$+1,375	
f.	Base Communications	\$+1,188	
g.	Acquisition Professional Development Program.....	\$+1,081	
h.	Increased Officer Accessions	\$+652	
i.	Recruit Training Accessions.....	\$+320	

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j.	Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp	\$+316
k.	Recruiting Activities	\$+95
l.	Personnel Processing	\$+7
15.	Program Decreases	\$-80,088
a.	Base Support	\$-27,489
b.	Civilian Work Force Reductions	\$-25,491
c.	Flight Training	\$-10,409
d.	General Skill Training	\$-7,780
e.	Civilian Education and Training	\$-3,006
f.	Cryptologic SIGINT Related Skill Training	\$-2,340
g.	Professional Development Education (PDE)	\$-1,317
h.	Tuition Assistance	\$-1,264
i.	General Intelligence Skill Training	\$-411
j.	AFROTC Closures	\$-300
k.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program	\$-281
16.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$1,623,790

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IV. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)						
Officer	44,544	43,399	43,553	45,513	154	1,960
Enlisted	9,794	9,732	9,697	9,911	- 35	214
Cadet	30,745	29,667	29,856	31,602	189	1,746
	4,005	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	13,287	12,886	12,568	11,944	- 318	- 624
Foreign National Direct Hire	13,276	12,874	12,556	11,932	- 318	- 624
Total Direct Hire	4	4	4	4	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	13,280	12,878	12,560	11,936	- 318	- 624
	7	8	8	8	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	45,382	44,224	44,582	45,957	358	1,375
Enlisted	9,990	10,009	10,006	10,102	- 3	96
Cadet	31,444	30,258	30,628	31,909	370	1,281
	3,948	3,957	3,948	3,946	- 9	0
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	13,251	13,287	12,860	12,267	- 427	- 593
Foreign National Direct Hire	13,240	13,274	12,847	12,255	- 427	- 592
Total Direct Hire	4	5	5	4	0	- 1
Foreign National Indirect Hire	13,244	13,279	12,852	12,259	- 427	- 593
	7	8	8	8	0	0

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ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

- I. Description of Operations Financed: Air Force accession training produces Air Force enlisted and officer personnel in the quantity, quality, and specific professional skills to meet total force requirements. Categories for financing include five subactivity groups.
 - A. Officer Acquisition This subactivity group encompasses three separate commissioning programs designed to meet officer force structure requirements.
 1. The United States Air Force Academy (USAF), Colorado Springs, CO, conducts a rigorous four-year curriculum--both military and academic education/training--which provides cadets the knowledge and character-building essential to effective military leadership. Funding provides direct mission support for cadet, preparatory school students and faculty members.
 2. The Officer Training School (OTS) located at Maxwell AFB, AL, provides Air Force pre-commissioning training for both prior service and non-prior service officer recruits. Officer candidates receive intensive military indoctrination over a three month period. This program permits the Air Force to rapidly respond to short term fluctuations in officer requirements. OTS also supports the Air Force Officer Orientation Course for chaplains, lawyers, and other officers who receive direct commissions.
 3. The Airman Education and Commissioning Program (AECMP) allows selected active duty airmen to earn academic degrees in specific fields based on Air Force needs and to then attend OTS to earn a commission.
 - B. Recruit Training This subactivity group finances the Basic Military Training Group at Lackland AFB, Texas, the initial indoctrination vehicle for newly acquired Non-Prior Service (NPS), Air National Guard (ANG), and Air Force Reserve (AFRES) enlisted recruits. This basic training provides an effective, efficient military indoctrination that facilitates a smooth transition from civilian life to the military environment. Training lasts six weeks and tests new recruits physically, emotionally, and mentally to prepare them to meet standards of the military profession. The Basic Military Training Group includes seven basic military training squadrons, a Military Training Instruction (MTI) school, a confidence course, drill and ceremonies function, and a drum and bugle corps.
 - C. Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) The largest source of new officer accessions, AFROTC supplements academic education with military education and training. AFROTC allows the Air Force to meet accession requirements in specific hard-to-recruit scientific, engineering, and other technical specialties. Financing includes college scholarship tuition, textbooks, summer field training programs, and other logistical costs associated with operating AFROTC detachments at 143 colleges across the country.

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ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

D. **Real Property Maintenance** USAFA infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below.

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of:

Real Property

Aircraft Maintenance Complexes

Roads

Dormitories

The Air Force Academy's physical plant covers: 19,304 acres of land (27 acres of architectural pavement; 143 acres of athletic fields); over 359 structures; encompassing over 8 million square feet of floor space; 160 miles of roads; and 500 miles of utility lines. Also included are personnel support functions such as food and housing services for unaccompanied personnel; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services for Air Force personnel and their family members.

E. **Base Support** Base support maintains base infrastructure and personnel support functions at USAFA. It fulfills a broad range of critical needs -- from child care for member dependents to highly skilled and specialized security forces that constantly guard our facilities. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, work force productivity, and preserve USAFA's physical plant.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Basic Military Training Groups	1	1	1	1
United States Air Force Academy	1	1	1	1
AFROTC Detachments	144	143	142	141
Officer Training School	1	1	1	1

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Groups:

	FY 1996 Actual	FY 1997 Budget Request	FY 1997 Appropriation	Current Request	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
Officer Acquisition	\$48,736	\$48,213	\$48,213	\$48,042	\$51,605	\$56,249
Recruit Training	3,748	4,586	4,586	4,625	3,971	4,383
Reserve Officer Training Corps	46,309	42,738	42,738	42,663	47,611	50,023
Real Property Maintenance	57,079	40,050	40,050	39,249	50,662	50,178
Base Support	47,361	56,843	56,843	55,239	57,262	58,558
Total	\$203,233	\$192,430	\$192,430	\$189,818	\$211,111	\$219,391

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998	Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding	\$192,430	\$189,818	\$211,111
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-19	0	0
Price Change	0	4,567	4,357
Functional Transfers	0	616	396
Program Changes	-2,593	16,110	3,527
Current Estimate	\$189,818	\$211,111	\$219,391

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

C. <u>Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):</u>		
1. FY 1997 President's Budget.....		\$192,430
2. FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.....		\$192,430
a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-19	
1) Environmental Compliance Reduction	\$-19	
3. Program Increases		\$+816
a. Service Academies (FY 1997 Base, \$46,318)	\$+545	
The General Upgrade in Dormitory Equipment (GUIDE) is a multi-year refurbishing project independent of ongoing facility upgrade/renovation projects for cadet dormitories. In addition, current Prep School furniture requires life-cycle replacement, which will bring dormitory furnishings up to current dormitory standards consistent with the cadet dorms. Present furniture ranges in age from 7-20 years, with most furniture 12-16 years old. Furniture is mismatched, dilapidated, and not sturdy enough for long-term institutional use.		
b. Athletic Competitions, Academy (FY 1997 Base \$1,802)	\$+158	
This increase is driven by the upgrade of the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Program, accompanying schedule expansions and support requirements to remain in compliance with NCAA standards for Division I sports teams. Requirements include uniforms, sports equipment, sports shoes, supplies, travel and transportation.		
c. Recruit Training Individual Equipment (FY 1997 Base \$4,586)	\$+113	
Increase represents slightly higher unit cost for field jackets issued to trainees. The price of field jackets increased from \$56.00 to \$61.95 per recruit.		

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

4. Program Decreases		\$-3,409
a. Real Property Services (FY 1997 Base, \$18,002)	\$-1,505	
Net decrease of \$605K reflects the Academy's procedures for purchasing utility requirements. Gas purchases previously made through the Defense Fuels Supply Center are now purchased through the local market. The remaining reduction is the result of realignment of support personnel and pay adjustments.		
b. USAFA Support Realignment (FY 1997 Base \$46,318)	\$-855	
Decrease reflects adjustment to realign civilian positions to more accurately track with actual execution.		
c. Real Property Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$40,050)	\$-564	
The RPM reduction facilitates funding of higher priority requirements. It reflects field commanders' decisions on how to best meet mission requirements. This decrease does not reflect a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years.		
d. Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$38,841)	\$-425	
Decrease attributed to one-time costs in FY 1996 for replacement of vehicle maintenance tools; upgraded communication requirements for switchboard operations and telephone systems; and Automated Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) costs for the Academy's Local Area Network (LAN) system during FY 1996.		
e. Recruit Training Accessions (FY 1997 Base \$4,586)	\$-60	
Decrease is attributable to 400 fewer accessions projected for FY 1997.		
5. FY 1997 Current Estimate		\$189,818
6. Price Growth		\$+4,567

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7. Functional Program Transfers.....		\$+616
a. Transfers In.....		\$+1,083
1) Military-to-Civilian Conversions.....		\$+1,083
The 1993 Defense Authorization act directed the United States Air Force Academy to increase the ratio of civilians on the Academy faculty. Accordingly, officer instructor manning is being reduced and offset with civilian instructors. FY 1998 funding converts 24 officer positions to permanent civilian faculty members and two enlisted communications-computer positions to civilian employees.		
b. Transfers Out		\$-467
1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer.....		\$-467
Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for costs provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.		
8. Program Increases.		\$+17,360
a. Real Property Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$39,249)		\$+10,800
Net increase represents an Air Force commitment to the Air Force Academy's Facility Investment Strategy. This strategy preserves the unique, nationally recognized facilities at this highly visible installation. As the Academy was		

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completely constructed within a short period in the late 1950s, the numerous facility subsystems are beginning to fail at the same time. This situation contrasts with a typical Air Force installation containing a range of facilities across the age and condition spectrums, contributing to stable levels of maintenance and repair requirements. This unusual maintenance and repair cycle, combined with the harsh climate, visible deterioration, and functional obsolescence of the 1950s-era facilities, has produced a large capital renewal requirement. The Air Force commitment ensures these facilities receive the investment of capital renewal funding (RPM and Military Construction) necessary to preclude further deterioration of this important installation.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <p>b. AFROTC Scholarship Program (FY 1997 Base, \$42,663)</p> <p>The increase to the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) program is due to the combined effect of multiple factors. College scholarships are subject to high inflation rates (according to The Chronicle of Higher Education, 6 percent per year) and specific production goals must be met to attain the necessary mix of engineering, technical, and minority accessions.</p> | <p>\$+3,169</p> |
| <p>c. AFROTC Summer Training Program (FY 1997 Base, \$42,663)</p> <p>Increase funds dedicated airlift requirement for AFROTC cadets during summer training programs. Responsibility for funding special assigned airlift has become a MAJCOM requirement. The summer before their junior year in college, AFROTC cadets attend field training administered by TDY AFROTC personnel. The summer field training program is a key element of cadet training and provides intensive leadership training to future officers.</p> | <p>\$+1,203</p> |
| <p>d. Real Property Services (FY 1997 Base, \$16,487)</p> <p>Funding covers furnishings for newly renovated VOQ facilities completed in FY 1997. Includes increases to support real property services heating plant operations, fire/crash rescue, refuse collection, and elevator inspections.</p> | <p>\$+811</p> |

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 BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
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e.	Prep School Furniture Requirements (FY 1997 Base, \$46,304)	\$+481
	Increase continues emphasis on renewing Prep School furnishings to bring them up to USAFA standards for cadet living conditions. Current Prep School furniture requires life-cycle replacement, which will bring dormitory furnishings up to current dormitory standards consistent with the cadet dorms. Present furniture ranges in age from 7-20 years, with most furniture 12-16 years old. Furniture is mismatched, dilapidated, and not sturdy enough for long-term institutional use.	
f.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$38,361)	\$+457
	Net increase represents an investment in Federal Information Processing (FIP) equipment and maintenance service requirements used by support organizations of the Academy. This program includes all hardware, software, peripherals, cables, and connectors and computer replacement for stand alone systems. Provides for site licenses, technical support, and software subscriptions.	
g.	USAFA Laboratory Equipment (FY 1997 Base, \$46,304)	\$+439
	The effectiveness of classroom instruction at the Air Force Academy depends heavily on the availability of required resources and tools to aid cadets and faculty. Classroom instruction is dependent on the use of laboratory equipment on a daily basis. This requirement provides for the purchase of advanced equipment and life-cycle replacement of existing equipment. Examples include: milling machines, engine diagnostic equipment, lab benches and cabinets, temperature measurement equipment, oscilloscopes, microscopes, spectrophotometers, liquid chromatographs, and analyzers. With ongoing advances in technology, these new and replacement items are critical for the academic success of future Air Force officers.	
9.	Program Decreases.	\$-1,250

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a.	Recruit Training Individual Equipment (FY 1997 Base, \$4,625)	\$-800
	Decrease represents contract price efficiencies in procuring Physical Conditioning Uniforms (PCU) for new recruits. Through competitive contract negotiations, the Air Force will realize savings while still providing high quality athletic gear to meet basic training requirements.	
b.	AFROTC Closures (FY 1997 Base, \$42,663)	\$-450
	Decrease reflects the closure and consolidation of AFROTC detachments and associated operating costs for those detachments. Also includes continuing streamlining of support costs throughout the AFROTC program.	
10.	FY 1998 Budget Request.....	\$211,111
11.	Price Growth.....	\$+4,357
12.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+396
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+396

1) Military-to-Civilian Conversions, USAFA Faculty (FY1997 Base, \$33,875)..... \$+396

The 1993 Defense Authorization act directed the United States Air Force Academy to increase the ratio of civilians on the Academy faculty. Accordingly, officer instructor manning is being reduced and offset with civilian instructors. FY 1998 funding converts six officer positions to permanent civilian faculty members and two enlisted communications-computer positions to civilian employees.

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13. Program Increases		\$+5,372
a. USAFA Dormitory Furniture (FY 1998 Base, \$49,943)		\$+2,500
USAFA cadet dormitories are scheduled for complete renovation over a six year period. The increase will allow installation of new dorm furniture in each renovated dorm room as work progresses. Currently, as rooms are renovated, 10-15 year old furniture is put back in rooms, degrading the appearance and image of the facilities. The new furniture is expected to have a thirty year useful life.		
b. AFROTC Scholarship Program (FY 1998 Base \$47,611)		\$+1,755
In addition to continuing above-normal increases in college tuition costs, increased efforts are underway to focus accession goals in technical categories (engineering, computer science, math and physics). These goals are part of the initiative to improve recruiting and competition with other college scholarship sources, while ensuring sustainment of outyear officer requirements.		
c. Increased Officer Accessions (FY 1998 Base, \$51,620)		\$+652
Increase is a result of projected accessions to sustain outyear endstrength requirements. Increased accession levels represent Air Force requirements to meet post-drawdown sustainment levels. Accessions were kept artificially low during the drawdown to avoid involuntary and costly separations. Officer production requirements are also driven by larger vacancies in the outyears due to approaching retirement of large year groups.		
d. Recruit Training Accessions (FY 1998 Base \$5,102)		\$+320
In FY 1999, enlisted accessions are projected to increase from 30,000 to 34,100. The increase represents costs associated with initial clothing, equipment, and alterations necessary to support 4,100 additional recruits.		

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e.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$57,666)	\$+145
	Reflects an increase in appropriated fund child caregivers in support of the Air Force's strategy to meet congressional interest for child development improvements.	
14.	Program Decreases	\$-1,845
a.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1998 Base, \$50,662)	\$-1,545
	Net decrease due to funding realignment from RPM to other mission requirements. The RPM reduction facilitates funding of higher priority requirements while preserving the unique, nationally recognized facilities at the Air Force Academy. The Air Force commitment ensures these facilities receive the investment of capital renewal funding necessary to preclude further deterioration of this important installation. This decrease does not reflect a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years.	
b.	AFROTC Closures	\$-300
	Decrease due to closure and consolidation of AFROTC detachments and associated operating costs for those detachments. Also includes continued streamlining of support costs throughout the AFROTC program.	
15.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$219,391

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Officer Accessions</u>				
Air Force Academy.....	909	779	915	972
AFOTC.....	1,639	1,900	1,875	1,800
Officer Training School	638	503	462	1,096
<u>Enlisted Accessions - Recruit Training</u>				
USAF- Non-Prior Service.....	30,700	30,200	30,000	34,100
AFRES	805	1,500	2,500	2,500
ANG	2,064	3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL	33,569	34,700	35,500	39,600
<u>Air Force Academy</u>				
Carryover Strength (As of 31 May)	4,230	4,196	4,193	4,193
Entries (Total)	1,239	1,160	1,279	1,337
Attrition (31 May 95 - 31 May 96)	265	306	263	266
Graduates (31 May 96 Plus Late Grads from CL 95).....	923	791	945	991
Cadet End Strength (As of 31 May)	4,196	4,193	4,193	4,193
Cadet End Strength (Target, 30 Sep)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Average Cadet Work Load (Total, 15 Aug)	4,083	4,082	4,073	4,069

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ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

ROTC

Average Student Enrollment.....	10,654	11,194	11,282	11,282
Graduates Commissioned (Finish ROTC).....	1,759	1,900	1,875	1,800
Number of Scholarships.....	4,530	4,392	4,591	4,786
Number of Detachments	144	143	142	141

BASE SUPPORT AND REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE

Total Major Installations.....	1	1	1	1
Facilities Supported (000 sq ft).....	5,565	5,574	5,618	5,618
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$1,374,639	\$1,404,881	\$1,435,788	\$1,467,376
Total Number of Quarters.....	1,440	1,407	1,474	1,484
Number of Officer Quarters.....	274	272	263	263
Number of Enlisted Quarters	1,166	1,135	1,211	1,221
Total Number of Vehicles.....	490	488	529	520
Owned	453	444	486	479
Leased	37	44	43	41
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers.....	4	4	4	4
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces.....	591	591	696	696
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	3,473	3,487	3,639	3,774
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	43	44	45	47

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. These figures do not equal authorized personnel due to host/tenant agreements among Air Force units.

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ACTIVITY GROUP: ACCESSION TRAINING

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	10,936	10,721	10,641	11,321	- 80	680
Officer	1,414	1,390	1,355	1,363	- 35	8
Enlisted	5,517	5,331	5,286	5,958	- 45	672
Cadets	4,005	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,875	1,802	1,835	1,839	33	4
U.S. Direct Hire	1,875	1,802	1,835	1,839	33	4
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	1,875	1,802	1,835	1,839	33	4
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	11,025	10,810	10,760	11,346	- 50	586
Officer	1,442	1,428	1,398	1,389	- 30	- 9
Enlisted	5,635	5,425	5,414	6,011	- 11	597
Cadet	3,948	3,957	3,948	3,946	- 9	- 2
Civilian Workyears (Total)	1,761	1,802	1,830	1,841	28	11
U.S. Direct Hire	1,761	1,802	1,830	1,841	28	11
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Hire	1,761	1,802	1,830	1,841	28	11
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

- I. Description of Operations Financed: The basic skills and advanced training mission is to educate and train our nation's brightest people, build and maintain a rigorous education and training architecture to meet skill requirements into the next century realizing the special training needs driven by a smaller force, and to produce ready and capable aircrews.
- A. Basic skills and advanced training operations provide Air Force and appropriate personnel of other services individual training and education essential to effectively and efficiently operate, maintain, and manage complex Air Force weapon systems and associated support structure. This training provides the technical know-how and leadership skills they need to function as an integral part of the Air Force's overall combat capability and readiness. Programs cover a broad spectrum of requirements for initial and follow-on technical skill progression training, undergraduate flying training, professional military education, specialized professional development, and related training support.
1. Specialized skill training provided to recruit training graduates, active duty military personnel, reservist, National Guard personnel, DoD civilians and foreign military members includes technical courses ranging in length from 5 to 50 weeks, and covers a broad spectrum of courses from administration specialist to precision measurement equipment repair. Those members with initial training and job experience, but who now require a higher degree of skill or familiarization with new equipment and operating techniques, receive follow-on skill progression training.
2. Four technical training centers located at Keesler AFB, MS; Goodfellow AFB, TX; Sheppard AFB, TX; and Lackland AFB, TX currently conduct most of our basic and advanced technical training. However, some technical training is also conducted at Vandenberg, Kirtland, Fairchild, and Maxwell AFBs, and at civilian educational institutions and contractor facilities when it is more cost effective, such as in the case of unique systems/procedures.
- B. Primary flying training programs include flight screening, specialized undergraduate pilot training (SUPT), specialized undergraduate and advanced navigator training, pilot instructor training (PIT), and undergraduate helicopter training.
1. Air Education and Training Command (AETC) conducts flight screening operations at both the Air Force Academy and Lackland AFB to identify individuals who have the basic aptitude to become pilots. Units at four bases, Vance AFB, OK; Columbus AFB, MS; Reese AFB, TX; and Laughlin AFB, TX conduct our SUPT programs. Sheppard AFB hosts the EURO-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) mission which produces pilots for participating NATO countries. Randolph AFB, TX provides both instructor pilot and navigator training.

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- C. Professional military education (PME) programs enhance and develop the critical leadership skills of junior, mid-career, senior commissioned officers and civilians, and senior noncommissioned officers, to prepare them for progressively more responsible positions. Officer PME contributes to development of warfighting leaders capable of strategic thinking, cultivates expertise in employment of air power, and provides an understanding of joint and combined operations. Enlisted PME strengthens leadership and management capability and broadens knowledge of the military profession. Our PME resident programs include Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, Squadron Officer School, School for Advanced Air Power Studies, Senior Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy, and Airman Leadership Schools. All except the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy and Airman Leadership Schools are also available by correspondence.
- D. Professional development programs for civilian and military personnel provide specialized education to meet needs in specific functional areas. A broad range of continuing education and graduate education programs are offered through the Center for Professional Development, the Education Development Center, the Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research, and Education, and the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT). Courses are conducted at resident facilities and at civilian colleges or universities throughout the country.
- E. Training support activities that fulfill other essential training functions include Headquarters Air Education and Training Command -- provides positive command, control, and guidance to the training establishment; Field Training Detachments -- conduct on-site training at Active, Guard, and Reserve installations on weapon systems identified to specific commands; and the Air Force Extension Course Institute (ECI) -- offers correspondence course programs covering mandatory career development courses, upgrading in most airman skills, and other training directed toward total force military education requirements.
- F. Base Support maintains personnel support functions and base infrastructure at Air Education and Training Command installations. It fulfills a broad range of critical needs -- from child care for family members to highly skilled and specialized security forces that constantly guard our facilities and systems. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and preserve our physical plant. The myriad of functions Base Support encompasses can be categorized as infrastructure or personnel support.
1. Personnel support includes food and housing services for unaccompanied and deployed forces; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services to Air Force personnel and their family members.

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2. Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below:

Utility Systems Operation	Security Forces of Protection
Installation Equipment Maintenance	Aircraft
Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of Real Property	Personnel
Aircraft Runways	Buildings
Aircraft Maintenance Complexes	Equipment
Roads	Air Base Operability
Dormitories	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
Environmental Compliance	Ground Transportation
Engineering Services	Operational Readiness
Fire Protection	Other Support
Crash Rescue	Base Communication Services
Custodial	Essential Data Processing Services
Refuse Collection	Lease of Real Property
Snow Removal	

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II. <u>Force Structure Summary:</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Specialized Skill Training</u>				
Technical Training Centers	4	4	4	4
<u>Flight Training</u>				
Flying Training Wings/Bases	6	5	5	5
Aircraft Types Supported	14	14	13	13
Aircrew Training Devices	6	7	7	7
<u>Officer Professional Military Education</u>				
Senior Service Schools	1	1	1	1
Intermediate Service Schools	1	1	1	1
Junior Service Schools	1	1	1	1
<u>Enlisted Professional Military Education</u>				
Senior NCO Academy	1	1	1	1
NCO Academies	14	14	13	13
Development Centers	2	2	2	2
Graduate Schools (In-House)	2	2	2	2
Airman Leadership School	72	72	72	72
<u>Other Training Support</u>				
Field Training Detachments (FTD)	33	33	33	33
Field Training Operating Locations	12	12	12	12
<u>Real Property Maintenance</u>				
Bases	13	12	12	12

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1997				FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Request		
A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>						
Specialized Skill Training	\$202,723	\$195,098	\$185,698	\$182,742	\$196,980	\$202,074
Flight Training	305,638	331,663	331,663	337,106	394,075	386,236
Professional Development Education	78,565	74,060	66,660	68,216	88,682	84,368
Training Support	75,205	59,607	53,707	53,839	63,296	65,488
Real Property Maintenance	181,297	117,335	117,335	109,237	87,072	93,472
Base Support	<u>381,447</u>	<u>388,965</u>	<u>393,336</u>	<u>408,764</u>	<u>370,436</u>	<u>335,561</u>
Total	\$1,224,875	\$1,166,728	\$1,148,399	\$1,159,904	\$1,200,541	\$1,167,199
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>		Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998	Change FY 1998/1999		
Baseline Funding		\$1,166,728	\$1,159,904	\$1,200,541		
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		-18,329	0	0		
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-1,717	0	0		
Price Change		0	43,133	16,357		
Functional Transfers		781	6,157	14,507		
Program Changes		<u>12,441</u>	<u>-8,653</u>	<u>-64,206</u>		
Current Estimate		\$1,159,904	\$1,200,541	\$1,167,199		

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget.....	\$1,166,728
	a. Congressional Adjustment (Distributed)	\$-18,329
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.....	\$1,148,399
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-1,717
	1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold.....	\$-804
	2) Fuel Tax Credit.....	\$-700
	3) Environmental Compliance.....	\$-213
3.	Functional Program Transfer	\$+781
	a. Transfers In.....	\$+781
	1) System Acquisition School Realignment.....	\$+768
	The Systems Acquisition School transferred from Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) (Activity Group-Logistics Operations) to Air Education and Training Command (AETC) in an effort to consolidate acquisition training.	
	2) MacDill AFB Transfer	\$+13
	Transfers operation of MacDill AFB from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. Realigns base operating support infrastructure with the only operational flying mission at MacDill to support AF objective wing concept.	
4.	Program Increases.....	\$+23,946
	a. Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$388,965)	\$+17,116

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Net increase includes \$14.2 million based on Air Force redistribution of the Congressional adjustment for BOS across multiple activity groups to ensure balance between readiness and quality of life. The increase emphasizes the need to provide a balance between base infrastructure support and flying/technical training and education across the board. Vehicle operations and maintenance, food service and mess attendants, base supply and shuttle buses (which are all contractor operated) require significant contract scope increases. The remaining \$2.9 million increase funds critical base operational requirements deferred in prior fiscal years for security police, personnel, and base maintenance activities. Reverses degraded base communications functions by funding requirements for Trunked Land Mobile Radios; LAN server equipment; and 911 emergency response service.

b.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) (FY 1997 Base, \$32,014)	\$+2,678
	Increased funding supports additional cost to US for its portion of an aircraft maintenance contract.	
c.	Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance.....	\$+2,620
	Based on emerging requirements, the Air Force redistributed the Congressional adjustment across multiple activity groups to ensure balance between readiness and quality of life.	
d.	Graduate Education Program Support (FY 1997 Base, \$74,060)	\$+775
	Requirements support the operations of the graduate education program and TDY costs for resident attending professional continuing education courses.	
e.	Flight Screening (FY 1997 Base, \$14,375)	\$+424
	Program increase due to higher travel and per diem for students attending flight screening. Previously, ROTC students were allowed to attend flight screening and were not reimbursed for travel and per diem cost. Students are now commissioned before they attend flight screening and therefore, placed in a TDY-to-school status.	

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f.	Operational Headquarters (Flt Tng) (FY 1997 Base, \$1,125)..... Increase is due to the one-time cost to develop and acquire interactive courseware, multimedia visual information and automated training management systems for the Training Support Squadron. This unit fulfills the audio/visual and Combat Camera missions.	\$+310
g.	Operational Headquarters (Tech Tng) (FY 1997 Base, \$1,678)..... Increase reflects one-time cost in support of the witness travel program.	\$+23
5.	Program Decreases.....	\$-11,505
a.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1997 Base, \$117,335) Net decrease reflects the funding realignment from RPM to other mission requirements. The RPM reduction facilitates funding of higher priority requirements. It reflects field commanders' decisions of how to best meet mission requirements while sustaining an austere level of facility maintenance and repair (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical pavement and structural systems, engineering contract and design support).	\$-8,098
b.	Average Salary Adjustment Decrease in civilian locality pay based upon new information being received from Major Commands on actual locality pay factors.	\$-2,755
c.	Specialized Skills Training (FY 1997 Base, \$155,682) Funding reduced based on a lower number of actual students attending training due to force structure reductions.	\$-482

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d.	Extension Course Institute (FY 1997 Base, \$9,356)	\$-170
	Senior Non-Commissioned Officer course by correspondence converted from paper based to CD-ROM technology. Decrease reflects reduced printing requirements.	
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	\$1,159,904
7.	Price Growth.	\$+43,133
8.	Functional Program Transfers.	\$+6,157
a.	Transfers In	\$+8,111
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+4,607
	This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	
2)	Contingency Operations	\$+2,000
	Program increase reflects the fact that FY 1998 contingency funding was transferred to the Air Force from a central OSD account. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on-going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force.	
3)	CLS Transfer	\$+1,451
	The Air Force has approved an appropriation change for contractor logistics support (CLS) replenishment spares from the aircraft procurement (3010) appropriation to the operation and maintenance (3400) appropriation. This appropriation change brings CLS spares procurement in line with other CLS	

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support and complies with an OSD request made during the FY 1997 budget review process. This action is the first step toward changing the current funding of other replenishment spares in the investment appropriations (i.e. missile, comm electronics, etc).

4) Program Management Administration (PMA) \$+53

This transfer realigns system program office mission support costs (e.g. TDY, supplies) into the primary weapon system program element. This alignment allows for total weapon system costs to be reflected in the primary weapon system program element.

b. Transfers Out \$-1,954

1) Manpower and Quality Integration \$-1,077

Integrates the manpower from Air Force Management Engineering Agency and the Air Force Quality Institute to create the Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation. Funding transferred to Activity Group-Servicewide Activities.

2) Defenses Working Capital Fund to BOS \$-877

Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.

9. Program Increases \$+61,389

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a.	Pilot Production (FY 1997 Base, \$251,248) Additional pilots are required to meet long term force structure needs. Pilot production constraints of the past several years were driven by force reductions/unit closures and the resultant need to fill many of the remaining cockpits (that would normally be available to absorb new UPT graduates) with pilots from closing units. The Air Force must increase UPT production to round out pilot accessions. Pilot production will increase approximately 200 students per year resulting in a corresponding increase to simulators, contract maintenance, aviation petroleum (AVPOL), and contracted classroom instructors funding.	\$+19,464
b.	Graduate Education Program Support (FY 1997 Base, \$32,612) Funding supports the increasing attendance in graduate education programs and costs for temporary duty professional continuing education. Allows students enrolled in programs to complete degrees to meet AF Advanced Academic Degree requirements.	\$+14,813
c.	Air Force Security Assistance for Training (FY 1997 Base, \$236,448) Projected reimbursements estimate revised to more accurately reflect participation in non-U.S. (Foreign Military Sales) training requirements.	\$+13,000
d.	Undergraduate Navigator Training (FY 1997 Base, \$26,229) Increase reflects a six month depot maintenance reduction for the T-43 programmed depot maintenance (PDM) cycle. Included in this cycle are corresponding increases in the number of engine hot section inspections. Increase is also driven by the initiation of the mandatory 10-year landing gear system inspection and component overhaul cycle.	\$+5,180
e.	Dedicated Airlift (FY 1997 Base, \$75,632) Reflects an increase to travel due to the non-availability of opportune airlift previously provided by USTRANSCOM without reimbursements. Students attending Air War College (AWC) and Air Command and Staff College (ACSC) are no longer allowed to ride on designated training flights. USTRANSCOM now requires reimbursements.	\$+4,937

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f.	Support of Training Establishment (FY 1997 Base, \$3,945) Supports increased costs of implementing one to one book ratio for study material for promotion eligible members, therefore, making study materials more readily available. Prior to this change, student to book ratio was five to one.	\$+1,724
g.	Training Support (FY 1997 Base, \$53,839) Supports additional printing requirements and the purchase of books and library materials as old items become dated and warrant replacement.	\$+1,273
h.	Distance Learning (FY 1997 Base, \$75,632) Increase is due to the creation of interactive multimedia courseware and computer equipment that encourages individualized learning in support of officer and enlisted non-resident PME.	\$+998
10.	Program Decreases.....	\$-70,042
a.	Base Support (FY 1997 Base, \$404,264) Decrease due to one-time Congressional add of \$14.2 million in FY97 to fund emerging requirements in base infrastructure. Reflects a decrease of \$4.6 million resulting from anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned from Air Force O&M to Air Force modernization accounts. The remaining decrease \$8.2 million restores funding to a normalized level due to one-time replacement of operational requirements purchased in FY 1997 for base mission support. Restores funding to flying and technical training during FY 1998, offset by reductions in supplies, equipment, travel, depot maintenance, and other contractual service accounts.	\$-26,981

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b.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 97 Base, \$109,290) RPM is funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML) requirements. This does not include funding to correct existing deficiencies, unplanned requirements, or emergencies. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. This decrease does not reflect a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years. While this level supports current readiness requirements, it defers needed maintenance and contributes to BMAR.	\$-25,234
c.	Civilian Pay (FY 1997 Base, \$160,580) Net decrease reflects a reduction in work-year costs due to a decrease in work-years as directed by the National Performance Review and civilian workforce consolidations.	\$-9,345
d.	Environmental Programs (FY 1997 Base, Non-pay, \$13,762) Net decrease due to completion of Class I and Class II environmental compliance projects completed before statutory deadlines. Decrease also represents the completion of pollution prevention upgrades for underground storage tanks to meet the U.S. EPA compliance deadline of Dec 1998.	\$-3,176
e.	Euro-NATO Joint Jet Pilot Training (ENJJPT) (FY 1997 Base, \$34,700) The increased number of international students reduces the US contribution to the program.	\$-2,872
f.	Flight Training (FY 1997 Base, \$334,535) Reflects decrease to Depot Purchased Equipment Maintenance (DPEM) due to the completion of the T-38B rewiring initiative.	\$-1,139
g.	Base Communications and Visual Information (FY 1997 Base -Non-pay, \$14,081)	\$-880

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Net decrease in base communications due to a deferment of information processing equipment purchases for Luke, Tyndall, and Altus AFBs to FY 1999 and FY 2000. Visual information increase reflects an increase in required supplies in support of combat camera operational mission.

h.	Operational Headquarters (FY 1997 Base, \$1,437) Decrease reflects one time purchase of interactive courseware, multimedia visual information and automated training management systems in support of the Training Support Squadron in FY 1997.	\$-280
i.	Engineering and Installation Support (FY 1997 Base, \$602) Funding reduced to support only centrally designed projects and reflects reduced emphasis on projects generated at the installation level.	\$-135
11.	FY 1998 Budget Request	\$1,200,541
12.	Price Growth	\$+16,357
13.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+14,507
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions) This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	\$+14,507
14.	Program Increases	\$+11,176

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a. Real Property Maintenance Programs (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$37,393) RPM is funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML) requirements. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure.	\$+6,150
b. Environmental Programs (FY 1998 Base, \$16,915) Environmental conservation increase is driven by the completion of integrated management plans required by the Sikes Act. Includes natural and cultural resources plans required by the current Defense Planning Guidance.	\$+1,382
c. Flight Screening (FY 1998 Base, \$18,055) Increased student production accounts for the increase in contractor logistics support (CLS) costs. Increased production directly impacts T-3A model driven flying hour cost, CLS and maintenance contract expenditures.	\$+1,375
d. Base Communications (FY 1998 Base, \$18,871) Increase reflects funding to purchase network probes, digital oscilloscopes and other equipment for network control technicians to troubleshoot circuits and equipment outages. Funds equipment required to permit the detection of perimeter sensor surveillance and alarm failures.	\$+1,188
e. Acquisition Professional Development Program (APDP) (FY 1998 Base, \$8,490) Increase will enable the Air Force to train and educate the acquisition workforce to the maximum extent mandated by law. Increase supports additional Defense Acquisition University (DAU) quotas, Acquisition Reform initiatives, and APDP Professional Continuing Education quotas.	\$+1,081
15. Program Decreases	\$-75,382

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a.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base Non-pay, \$161,943)	\$-27,634
	Net decrease (\$-9.4M) reflects outsourcing and privatization anticipated savings. The remaining \$-18.2 million decrease is a reflection of continued declines in base support funding brought about by increased contract efficiencies, upgraded equipment, trained personnel, and reduced infrastructure.	
b.	Civilian Work Force Reductions (FY 1998 Budget Request, \$411,084)	\$-25,491
	Decrease supports reductions in the civilian workforce as a result of the Federal Workforce Restructure Act.	
c.	Flight Training (FY 1998 Base, \$390,034)	\$-10,409
	As international flying training increases, the US share of program costs decrease, primarily in maintenance, simulator and instructor contracts.	
d.	General Skill Training (FY 1998 Base, \$158,050)	\$-7,780
	Decrease is due to savings in travel and supplies as Interservice Training Organization (ITRO) consolidations/collocations increase and as courses are converted to Distance Learning.	
e.	Cryptologic SIGINT Related Skill Training (FY 1998 Base, \$13,139)	\$-2,340
	Reduced contractor level of effort in courseware development support and computer based instructions for initial skills and supplemental training for cryptologic intelligence.	
f.	Professional Development Education (PDE) (FY 1998 Base, \$93,814)	\$-1,317
	Due to the decrease in overall Air Force endstrengths (-5,200 E/S), participation in PDE has declined. Funding for travel, supplies, equipment, and overhead costs have decreased.	

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g. General Intelligence Skill Training (FY 1998 Base, \$8,827)	\$-411
Decrease reflects revised contractor logistics support (CLS) requirements for the Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS).	
16. FY 1999 Budget Request	\$1,167,199

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	FY 1996 ACTUAL		FY 1997 ESTIMATE		FY 1998 ESTIMATE		FY 1999 ESTIMATE	
	ENTRS	GRADS	ENTRS	GRADS	ENTRS	GRADS	ENTRS	GRADS
<u>Specialized Skill Training</u>								
<u>Initial Skill</u>								
Active	33,391	29,942	6,353	35,384	33,244	6,883	36,742	33,923
Reserve	2,038	1,982	402	3,926	3,344	728	4,434	4,217
ANG	5,926	5,641	1,160	8,732	8,000	1,677	8,178	7,414
Other	3,732	3,646	740	4,981	4,634	964	4,981	4,634
Subtotal	45,087	41,211	8,655	53,023	49,222	10,252	54,335	50,188
							54,548	50,400
								7,133
								866
								1,563
								964
								10,526
<u>Skill Progression</u>								
Active	35496	35,011	2,196	46,349	46,350	2,966	48,999	48,747
Reserve	1908	1843	127	4,188	4,178	285	4,086	3,897
ANG	4681	4640	317	6,801	6,789	459	6,548	6,571
Other	7062	7216	411	10,392	10,389	603	10,392	10,389
Subtotal	49,147	48,710	3,051	67,730	67,706	4,313	70,025	69,604
							71,073	70,650
								3,149
								270
								450
								603
								4,472
<u>Survival Training</u>								
Active	5,310	5,091	193	5,218	5,114	193	5,418	5,310
Reserve	1,013	309	24	865	848	24	850	833
ANG	1,023	708	24	895	878	24	880	863
Other	342	591	32	1,165	1,142	32	888	871
Subtotal	7,688	6,699	273	8,143	7,982	273	8,036	7,877
							8,321	8,156
								193
								24
								24
								32
								273
Total - Specialized Skill Trng	101,922	96,620	11,979	128,896	124,910	14,838	132,396	127,669
							133,942	129,206
								15,271

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	FY 1996 ACTUALS			FY 1997 ESTIMATE			FY 1998 ESTIMATE			FY 1999 ESTIMATE		
	ENTRS GRADS LOADS			ENTRS GRADS LOADS			ENTRS GRADS LOADS			ENTRS GRADS LOADS		
	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS
<u>Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF)</u>												
Active	54	54	45	54	54	45	54	54	45	54	54	45
Reserve	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
ANG	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
Other	10	10	8	10	10	8	10	10	8	10	10	8
Subtotal	70	70	57	70	70	57	70	70	57	70	70	57
Total - Senior Service Colleges	409	408	310	416	416	317	416	416	317	416	416	317
<u>Intermediate Service Schools</u>												
<u>Armed Forces Staff College (AFSC)</u>												
Active	326	326	75	326	326	75	326	326	75	326	326	75
Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	326	326	75	326	326	75	326	326	75	326	326	75
<u>Air CMD and Staff College (ACSC)</u>												
Active	390	390	324	386	386	320	386	386	320	386	386	320
Reserve	12	12	10	12	12	10	12	12	10	12	12	10
ANG	11	11	9	13	13	11	13	13	11	13	13	11
Other	182	182	151	190	190	158	190	190	158	190	190	158
Subtotal	595	595	494	601	601	499	601	601	499	601	601	499

	1996 ACTUAL	1997 ESTIMATE	1998 ESTIMATE	1999 ESTIMATE
	<u>ENTRS</u> <u>GRADS</u> <u>LOADS</u>	<u>ENTRS</u> <u>GRADS</u> <u>LOADS</u>	<u>ENTRS</u> <u>GRADS</u> <u>LOADS</u>	<u>ENTRS</u> <u>GRADS</u> <u>LOADS</u>

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	FY 1996 ACTUAL			FY 1997 ESTIMATE			FY 1998 ESTIMATE			FY 1999 ESTIMATE		
	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS	ENTRS	GRADS	LOADS
Airman Leadership School												
Active	10,218	9,597	892	14,500	14,450	1,303	14,282	14,233	1,283	14,282	14,233	1,283
Reserve	4	4	0	462	459	41	462	459	41	462	459	41
ANG	248	248	22	500	495	45	500	495	45	500	495	45
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	10,470	9,849	914	15,462	15,404	1,389	15,244	15,187	1,369	15,244	15,187	1,369
Total - Professional Military Education	24,487	23,599	3,245	28,353	28,295	3,657	28,135	28,078	3,637	28,135	28,078	3,637
Other Professional Education												
Active	9,677	9,625	1,743	11,834	11,750	1,764	10,456	10,351	1,676	10,456	10,351	1,676
Reserve	1,093	1,085	859	1,291	1,267	804	1,308	1,285	806	1,308	1,285	806
ANG	533	528	17	481	486	28	506	508	24	506	508	24
Other	7,419	7,199	284	8,512	8,527	370	8,259	8,292	369	8,259	8,292	369
Total - Professional Development Education	18,722	18,437	2,903	22,118	22,030	2,966	20,529	20,436	2,875	20,529	20,436	2,875

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

	FY 1996 ACTUAL		FY 1997 ESTIMATE		FY 1998 ESTIMATE		FY 1999 ESTIMATE	
	ENTRS	GRADS	ENTRS	GRADS	ENTRS	GRADS	ENTRS	GRADS
<u>Flight Training</u>								
<u>Undergraduate</u>								
<u>Pilot Tng</u>								
Active	721	682	509	751	637	937	825	1,301
Reserve	35	41	41	45	45	43	47	50
ANG	67	80	81	72	73	67	76	88
Other	118	128	82	150	125	145	143	223
Subtotal	941	931	713	1,018	880	1,192	1,091	1,662
								1,330
								1,148
<u>Navigator Tng</u>								
Active	275	303	121	812	166	826	158	689
Reserve	5	9	3	28	9	34	9	20
ANG	11	30	13	64	16	71	16	45
Other	51	158	65	217	102	233	105	91
Subtotal	342	500	202	1,121	293	1,164	288	845
								1,164
								288

<u>Euro Nato Jet</u>								
<u>Pilot Training</u>								
<u>(ENJJPT)</u>								
Active	169	138	129	153	132	153	132	153
Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANG	12	11	12	12	14	12	14	12
Other	167	130	126	163	160	184	170	184
Subtotal	348	279	267	328	306	349	316	349
								316
								389
								389
								316

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

<u>Flight Training</u> (cont.)	FY 1996 ACTUAL		FY 1997 ESTIMATE		FY 1998 ESTIMATE		FY 1999 ESTIMATE					
	<u>ENTRS</u>	<u>GRADS</u>	<u>LOADS</u>	<u>ENTRS</u>	<u>GRADS</u>	<u>LOADS</u>	<u>ENTRS</u>	<u>GRADS</u>	<u>LOADS</u>			
<u>Flight Screening</u>												
Active	912	799	83	1,148	933	102	1,162	971	104	1,303	1,078	116
Reserve	41	36	4	59	47	5	65	52	5	77	62	6
ANG	107	99	10	116	93	10	112	90	10	111	89	10
Other	25	4	2	25	25	4	25	25	4	25	25	4
Subtotal	1,085	938	99	1,348	1,098	121	1,364	1,138	123	1,516	1,254	136
 <u>Other Flight Tng</u>												
Active	891	928	98	928	925	83	969	958	90	969	958	90
Reserve	17	7	2	31	31	4	32	32	4	33	33	4
ANG	78	63	7	77	75	10	77	77	10	77	77	10
Other	34	34	5	120	120	19	153	153	26	153	153	26
Subtotal	1,020	1,032	158	1,156	1,151	116	1,609	1,593	200	1,232	1,221	130
 Total Flight Training	3,736	3,680	1,439	5,026	4,716	1,716	5,779	5,436	2,018	5,644	5,318	2,018

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

Primary Authorized Aircraft (PAA)	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
T-37	325	316	329	338
T-38	293	249	249	267
AT-38	37	56	59	59
T-43	10	10	9	9
T-1A	78	86	92	116
TG-3A	2	2	2	2
TG-4A	10	10	10	10
TG-7A	8	8	8	8
TG-9A	4	4	4	4
TG-10A	1	1	0	0
TG-11A	2	2	2	2
T-41D	3	3	3	3
T-3A	103	103	103	103
UV-18	2	2	2	2
JPATs	0	0	0	1
Total	878	852	872	924

Average Primary Aircraft Inventory (APAI)	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
T-37	325	316	329	338
T-38	293	249	249	267
AT-38	37	56	59	59
T-43	10	10	9	9
T-1A	78	86	92	116
TG-3A	2	2	2	2
TG-4A	10	10	10	10
TG-7A	8	8	8	8
TG-9A	4	4	4	4
TG-10A	1	1	0	0
TG-11A	2	2	2	2

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

Average Primary Aircraft Inventory (APAI) (Contd.)	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
T-41D.....	3	3	3	3
T-3A.....	103	103	103	103
UV-18.....	2	2	2	2
JPATs.....	0	0	0	1
Total.....	878	852	872	924
 Flying Hours				
T-37.....	147,402	167,960	182,017	185,749
T-38.....	103,447	101,904	104,271	109,829
AT-38.....	14,509	16,911	17,888	17,896
T-43.....	4,619	6,007	5,616	5,616
T-1A.....	48,190	60,961	68,867	86,792
JPATS.....	0	0	0	1,500
TG-3A.....	0	400	400	400
TG-4A.....	5,623	5,800	5,950	5,950
TG-7A.....	2,650	2,750	2,750	2,750
TG-9A.....	788	750	750	750
TG-10A.....	0	150	0	0
TG-11A.....	236	560	560	560
T-41D.....	607	750	750	750
T-3A.....	30,339	37,438	52,423	52,947
UV-18.....	1,857	1,950	1,950	1,950
Total.....	360,267	404,291	444,192	473,439

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

Average Flying Hours Per APAI	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
T-37	443	533	553	550
T-38	343	409	419	411
AT-38B	392	287	303	303
T-43	462	601	624	624
T-1A	619	709	749	748
TG-9A	197	188	188	188
T-41D	202	250	250	250
UV-18	928	975	975	975
TG-4A	562	580	595	595
TG-7A	331	344	344	344
TG-3A	0	200	200	200
T-3A	295	363	509	514
TG-10A	0	150	0	0
TG-11A	118	280	280	280

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

V. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

<u>Base Support</u>	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Total End Strength *	66,721	64,495	64,717	65,708
Military	52,903	50,581	51,182	52,855
Civilian	13,818	13,914	13,535	12,853
Total Major Installations	10	9	9	9
CONUS	10	9	9	9
Overseas	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters	39,214	38,303	38,619	38,481
Number of Officer Quarters	7,394	7,306	7,521	7,521
Number of Enlisted Quarters	31,820	30,997	31,098	30,960
Total Number of Vehicles	8,182	8,569	8,533	8,486
Owned	5,572	5,975	5,965	5,956
Leased	2,610	2,594	2,568	2,530
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	36	36	36	36
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	5,277	5,803	5,803	5,803
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	36,263	36,410	38,002	39,412
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	4,417	4,516	4,619	4,832

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: BASIC SKILLS AND ADVANCED TRAINING

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	30,474	29,543	29,785	31,083	242	1,298
Officer	8,144	8,106	8,106	8,333	0	227
Enlisted	22,330	21,437	21,679	22,750	242	1,071
Civilian End Strength (Total)	9,535	9,234	8,947	8,315	-287	-632
U.S. Direct Hire	9,535	9,233	8,946	8,314	-287	-632
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total Direct Hire	9,535	9,234	8,947	8,315	-287	-632
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	31,158	30,220	30,616	31,474	396	858
Officer	8,307	8,338	8,364	8,494	26	130
Enlisted	22,851	21,882	22,252	22,980	370	728
Civilian Workyears (Total)	9,756	9,611	9,209	8,636	-402	-573
U.S. Direct Hire	9,756	9,610	9,207	8,635	-403	-572
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	1	2	1	1	-1
Total Direct Hire	9,756	9,611	9,209	8,636	-402	-573
Foreign National Indirect Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

- I. Description of Operations Financed: Missions include personnel acquisition operations, voluntary education programs for active duty, civilian professional development programs, and the Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.
- A. Recruiting, processing and classification operations provide sufficient numbers of personnel in the required quantity, quality and skills, both non-prior and prior service (officer and enlisted), to fulfill Air Force end-strength and force structure manpower requirements. We seek qualified applicants who meet stringent standards to satisfy the immediate and long-term strength needs of the active force. Our advertising effort supports the following personnel procurement programs: Enlisted, Career Motivation, Air Force Reserve, Air Force Academy (AFA), Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), Officer Training Squadron (OTS), and Health Professional and Specialized Recruiting (women, minorities, hard-to-fill skills). The thrust in advertising is to achieve a balance between lead generation which supports current objectives and awareness programs which support long range efforts aimed at future prospects. Examining activities include continuing test and development of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (enlistment exam) in support of all Services and military manning at the Military Entrance Processing Command (MEPCOM) which processes applicants for all Services and ships them to basic training. Lastly, the program includes the 319th Training Squadron, which processes and classifies active duty accessions.
- B. The Voluntary and Off-Duty Education Program, a major recruiting, retention, and training incentive, provides active duty personnel the opportunity for professional development and advancement through tuition assistance for post-secondary education. Specific off-duty programs financed include the Veterans Education Assistance Program (VEAP), the Educational Assistance Test Programs, and the Tuition Assistance program. Both VEAP (Public Law 94-502) and the Tuition Assistance program are contributory programs in which military personnel may receive matching funds from the Air Force when the individual enters a qualified training/education program. Educational Assistance Test Program (EATP) is a non-contributory program authorized by Congress to test the effect of certain education incentives on recruiting and retention of selected Air Force Specialty Codes.
- C. Civilian education and training programs provide technical, professional, and specialized skill training, supervisory and management development, and administrative and clerical instruction to over 96,000 Air Force O&M civilian employees. Training requirements are driven by Office of Personnel Management, DoD, and Air Force directives, as well as needs identified by major commands and centralized career programs.
- D. Air Force Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) units are located in high schools throughout the nation and at selected Department of Defense schools in Europe, Korea, Japan and Guam. This program is primarily designed to motivate young Americans to be better citizens with emphasis on self-discipline, personal responsibility, values, and graduation from high school.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Recruiting Regions.....	4	4	4	4
Recruiting Squadrons.....	28	28	28	28
Recruiting Offices.....	1,159	1,154	1,154	1,154
Overseas Locations.....	11	14	14	14
MEPCOM Facilities (All CONUS)	67	65	65	65
Base Education Offices.....	85	82	81	81
JROTC Units.....	609	609	609	609
CONUS	596	596	596	596
OVERSEAS	13	13	13	13

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1999 <u>Estimate</u>
	FY 1996 <u>Actual</u>	Budget <u>Request</u>	Appropriation	Current <u>Request</u>		
Recruiting & Advertising	52,153	52,218	54,718	54,417	55,039	56,290
Examining	1,785	1,954	1,954	2,134	2,212	2,266
Off Duty & Voluntary Education	82,364	71,210	80,710	80,673	85,609	86,020
Civilian Education & Training	72,484	66,791	66,791	66,084	67,183	65,711
JROTC	23,886	25,233	25,233	25,233	26,052	26,913
Total	\$232,672	\$217,406	\$229,406	\$228,541	\$236,095	\$237,200

B. Reconciliation Summary

	Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998	Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding	\$217,406	\$228,541	\$236,095
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	12,000	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	0	0	0
Price Change	0	5784	5106
Functional Transfers	414	562	132
Program Changes	-1,279	1,208	-4,133
Current Estimate	\$228,541	\$236,095	\$237,200

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget	\$217,406
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$12,000
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.....	\$229,406
3.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+414
	a. Transfer In	\$+414
	1) AFMC Manpower Realignment	\$+238
	This realignment is required to adjust the FTE baseline.	
	2) MacDill AFB Transfer.....	\$+176
	Transfers operation of MacDill AFB from Air Combat Command to Air Mobility Command. Aligns base operating support infrastructure with the operational flying mission at MacDill.	
4.	Program Increases	\$+180
	a. Personnel Processing Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$1,674)	\$+180
	Increase in civilian locality pay based upon new information being received from Major Commands on actual locality pay factors.	
5.	Program Decreases.....	\$-1,459
	a. Civilian Career Transient Management (FY 1997 Base, \$54,266)	\$-707
	Funding decrease is driven by reductions in Palace Acquire Intern and Career Broadening assignments within the civilian training programs.	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

b.	Tuition Assistance (FY 1997 Base, \$69,810)	\$-414
	Administrative supplies and equipment funding decreased due to reduced requirements.	
c.	Advertising Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$14,992)	\$-301
	Advertising activities reduction driven by reduced requirements.	
d.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (FY 1997 Base, \$1,400)	\$-37
	Each year the Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) estimates the cost of this program based on the remaining number of members still eligible for matching payments. The funding decrease represents the actual billing request received from the VA.	
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	\$228,541
7.	Price Growth	\$+5,784
8.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+562
a.	Transfer In	\$+562

1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer

Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.

\$+396

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

2) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+166	
This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as not military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.		
9. Program Increases		\$+3,858
a. Tuition Assistance (FY 1997 Base \$79,310)		\$+2,871
Funding increased to reflect historical execution. As enrollments increase and the inflation rate for tuition costs continue to increase above normal inflation rates, tuition assistance requirements rise. More recruits cite education as their reason for entering the military service. Even with a smaller force, it is anticipated that there will be increased participation in the program as personnel prepare themselves to compete in a more technological environment.		
b. Advertising Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$14,700)		\$+692
The AF relies on the television industry to donate air time as a public service. Funding supports the development of a new public service announcement (PSA). The last PSA was produced in FY 1993. This air time helps keep our advertising budget needs lower by generating awareness resulting in accessions.		
c. Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp (FY 1997 Base, \$25,233)		\$+279
Increase is due to the need for additional instructors of Military Science to teach JROTC. The reaction to the JROTC expansion has increased enrollments in "at risk" schools. Instructors teaching in "at-risk" schools are entitled to receive 100 percent minimum instructor pay (MIP) for two years, after which their salaries revert to 50 percent MIP.		

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

d.	Examining Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$2,134).....	\$+16	
	Increase in reproduction materials needed to conduct Air Force unique study initiatives that would strengthen testing/analyses validity of pilot selection systems.		
10.	Program Decreases	\$-2,650	
a.	Recruiting Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$39,717)	\$-1,393	
	Funding decrease reflects savings in supplies, equipment and printing requirements purchased in FY 1997.		
b.	Civilian Career Transient Management (FY 1997 Base, \$52,451)	\$-874	
	Funding decrease reflects programmed reductions to the civilian intern program. A smaller force structure and lower promotion opportunities have reduced the number of personnel who can be brought into the program. Sustains minimal levels as the Air Force continues to reduce civilian endstrengths.		
c.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (FY 1997 Base, \$1,363)	\$-383	
	The decrease adjusts funding to reflect fewer participants eligible for matching payments.		
11.	FY 1998 Budget Estimate	\$236,095	
12.	Price Growth	\$+5,106	
13.	Functional Program Transfers	\$+132	
a.	Transfer In	\$+132	
	1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+132	
	This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as not		

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
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military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.

14. Program Increases		\$+418
a. Junior Reserves Officer Training Corp (FY 1998 Base, \$26,052)		\$+316
As participation in units increase to 150 students per class size, contracted instructor pay increases to accommodate the increased student load.		
b. Recruiting Activities (FY 1998 Base, \$55,039)		\$+95
Funding increase supports the cost of meals and lodging for the additional number of AF applicants processing at MEPCOM facilities.		
c. Personnel Processing Activities (FY 1998 Base, \$1,900)		\$+7
Reflects additional supplies needed to administer aptitude tests and initiate classification actions for all recruits entering basic military training at Lackland AFB, TX.		
15. Program Decreases		\$-4,551
a. Civilian Education and Training (FY 1998 Base, \$10,793)		\$-3,006
Funding declines as a result of overall force reductions. Available FY 1998 funding minimally sustain mandatory training required by law, health and safety mandates, and training related to workforce dynamics such as retirements, separations, realignments, drawdowns, and base closures.		

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b.	Tuition Assistance (FY 1998 Base, \$58,679) Tuition assistance program funding decreases as the enlisted endstrength stabilizes, thus decreasing the number of technical degrees.	\$-1,264
c.	Veterans Educational Assistance Program (FY 1998 Base, \$1,008) The decrease adjusts funding to reflect fewer participants eligible for matching payments.	\$-281
16.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$237,200

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Non-prior Service Accessions.....	30,700	30,200	30,000	34,100
Prior Service Accessions.....	187	300	300	300
Line Officer Accessions				
Air Force Academy.....	1,231	1,154	1,276	1,346
Reserve Officer Training Corps.....	3,060	3,120	3,120	3,120
Officer Training School.....	646	503	462	1,096
Airman Education and Commissioning Program	35	35	35	35
Total Line Officer	4,972	4,812	4,893	5,597
Non-Line Officer Recruiting Objectives				
Physician.....	25	25	25	50
Nurses	500	482	480	476
Judge Advocate/Chaplain	127	128	128	147
All Others.....	292	357	354	278
Total Non-Line Officer	944	992	987	951
Off-Duty & Voluntary Education				
Enrollments.....	238,012	230,000	228,000	228,000
Voluntary Education Assistance Program				
(VEAP) Matching Payments	\$1,565	\$1,223	\$901	\$666
Education Assistance Test Programs				
Cash Payouts - Section 901	314	126	93	69
Loan Forgiveness - Section 902	5	3	3	3
Non-Contributory VEAP - Section 903	11	11	11	10
Funding.....	\$1,895	\$1,363	\$1,008	\$748

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
 BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
 ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Training Programs Supported:	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Other Professional Training				
Input.....	24,612	13,239	12,844	12,646
Dollars.....	\$20,682	\$11,125	\$10,793	\$10,627
JROTC Enrollments.....	82,294	91,206	96,679	100,159

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: TRAINING AND RECRUITING
ACTIVITY GROUP: RECRUITING AND OTHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

IV. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	3,134	3,135	3,127	3,109	- 8	- 18
Officer	236	236	236	215	0	- 21
Enlisted	2898	2899	2891	2894	- 8	3
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,877	1,850	1,786	1,790	- 64	4
U.S. Direct Hire	1866	1839	1,775	1,779	- 64	4
Foreign National Direct Hire	4	3	3	3	0	0
Total Direct Hire	1,870	1,842	1,778	1,782	- 64	4
Foreign National Indirect Hire	7	8	8	8	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	3,199	3,194	3,206	3,137	12	- 69
Officer	241	243	244	219	1	- 25
Enlisted	2,958	2,951	2,962	2,918	11	- 44
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,734	1,874	1,821	1,790	- 53	- 31
U.S. Direct Hire	1,723	1,862	1,810	1,779	- 52	- 31
Foreign National Direct Hire	4	4	3	3	- 1	0
Total Direct Hire	1,727	1,866	1,813	1,782	- 53	- 31
Foreign National Indirect Hire	7	8	8	8	0	0

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

I. Description of Operations Financed: This budget activity encompasses four broad mission areas -- Logistic Operations, Servicewide Support, Security Programs, and Support to Other Nations.

Logistics Operations: This activity group includes Air Force Logistics Operations, Technical Support Activities, Servicewide Transportation, and Base Support. It primarily funds the operation of Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), which provides Air Force-wide cradle-to-grave acquisition and logistics support and comprises 90 percent of the resources in this activity group. Fully half the resources provide for the civilian pay for O&M activities at the air logistics centers, product centers, administrative headquarters, and base support personnel; remaining resources fund the associated cost of travel, transportation, supplies, equipment, purchased equipment maintenance, contractual services, and operations of AFMC Headquarters, Product Centers, and Acquisition Program Executive Offices. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center headquarters management and testing programs are also funded in this activity group.

Servicewide Activities: These activities cut across the entire Air Force to ensure combat capability and maintain readiness, effective leadership, efficient management, and adequate support to Air Force units and personnel in diverse geographic locations. Much of this is accomplished via a number of highly specialized and unique Air Force organizations. Some support only Air Force operations, others support all services. Operations encompass a broad spectrum of essential servicewide activities that include Air Staff and departmental level administration; communications; personnel programs; search, rescue and recovery services; arms control; and base support.

Security Programs: This activity group includes the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and a series of classified programs. Classified programs are not discussed in this document. The AFOSI is a Field Operating Agency (FOA) with headquarters at Bolling AFB, DC. AFOSI's mission is to protect Air Force resources through specialized investigative support.

Support to Other Nations: This activity group provides support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE); North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Airborne Early Warning and Control (NATO AEW&C) program; other international headquarters. Also included is the Technology Transfer Program which controls the transfer of critical Air Force technologies to foreign governments.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Military Personnel Flights*	84	84	84	84
Civilian Personnel Flights*	98	98	96	96
Squadrons.....	7	7	7	7
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA)	68	77	77	77
Flying Hours	17,191	20,884	21,437	21,941
Number of Direct Reporting Units	3	3	3	3
Number of Field Operating Agencies	38	38	38	38
CAP National Headquarters.....	1	1	1	1
CAP Regions.....	8	8	8	8
CAP Wings.....	52	52	52	52
CAP Groups, Squadrons, Flights.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
CAP Aircraft.....	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Bases	12	12	12	12
Number of Air Logistics Centers Supported	5	5	5	5
Number of Product Centers Supported.....	4	4	4	4
Number of Labs Supported.....	3	3	3	3
Number of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - CONUS.....	122	122	122	122
Number of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - Overseas.....	48	48	48	48
International Activities	8	8	8	8
International Headquarters.....	6	6	6	6
NATO Aircraft.....	18	18	18	18

* This force structure is financed across all activities, however, AFPC (financed in this activity) provides Air Force-wide support for these programs.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Request		
Logistics Operations	\$2,262,609	\$2,454,193	\$2,439,348	\$2,192,497	\$2,363,385	\$2,354,828
Servicewide Activities	1,751,344	1,245,218	1,213,007	1,254,216	1,352,361	1,337,042
Security Programs	453,837	550,240	548,340	496,265	510,046	536,396
Support to Other Nations	12,305	12,374	12,374	12,154	13,260	13,074
Total	\$4,480,095	\$4,262,025	\$4,213,069	\$3,955,132	\$4,239,052	\$4,241,340

B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	FY 1997/1997		FY 1997/1998		FY 1998/1999	
	Change		Change		Change	
Baseline Funding	\$4,262,025		\$3,955,132		\$4,239,052	
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-48,956		0		0	
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-273,459		0		0	
Reprogramming	-17,362		0		0	
Price Change	0		62,423		49,924	
Functional Transfers	-1,601		209,911		14,813	
Program Changes	34,485		11,586		-62,449	
Current Estimate	\$3,955,132		\$4,239,052		\$4,241,340	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1. FY 1997 President's Budget.....		\$4,262,025
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed).....	\$-48,956	
2. FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.....		\$4,213,069
a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed).....	\$-273,459	
1) Section 8096 DBOF Passthrough	\$-194,500	
2) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold.....	-26,938	
3) Classified/Security Programs.....	-23,476	
4) Information Resource Management	-19,498	
5) TICARRS/REMIS/CAMS	+15,000	
6) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies	-11,000	
7) Civilian Personnel Underexecution	-11,000	
8) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services.....	-2,411	
9) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism	+2,350	
10) Environmental Compliance Reduction	-1,031	
11) Section 8138 General Reduction	-679	
12) Foreign Currency Fluctuation.....	-246	
13) Stockpile Transfer (Other)	-30	
3. Reprogramming/Transfers.....		\$-17,362
a. Transfers In	\$+12,950	
1) Investment Equipment Item Transfer.....	\$+10,150	
2) Civilian Pay Adjustment	+2,800	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

b.	Transfers Out.....		\$-30,312
	1) National Imagery and Mapping Agency.....		\$-29,562
	2) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection.....		-750
4.	Functional Program Transfers.....		\$-1,601
a.	Transfers In.....		\$+2,200
	1) Air Force Material Command Manpower Realignment.....		\$+2,193
	2) MacDill AFB Transfer.....		+7
b.	Transfers Out.....		\$-3,801
	1) Revolutionary Planning.....		\$-3,033
	2) System Acquisition School (SAS).....		-768
5.	Program Increases.....		\$+95,231
a.	Communications Services.....		\$+22,269
b.	Central Design Activities.....		+16,500
c.	Civilian Pricing Adjustment.....		+11,580
d.	Flying Hour Consumption Changes.....		+7,729
e.	HQ USAF Information Technology.....		+6,537
f.	Base Support.....		+5,800
g.	Logistics Operations.....		+4,737
h.	High Frequency (HF) Radio System.....		+3,261
i.	Civilian Disability and Unemployment Compensation.....		+2,924
j.	Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Corporation.....		+2,573
k.	Engineering and Installation Support.....		+2,434
l.	Classified Programs.....		+1,900

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

m. PALACE Compass Beddown	+1,773	
n. HH-60G Beddown	+1,447	
o. Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation.....	+1,312	
p. Air Force Audit Agency Consolidation	+1,043	
q. Modernized Air Force Military Personnel Data System (MILMOD)	+867	
r. Environmental Programs	+446	
s. Management Headquarters.....	+99	
6. Program Decreases.....		\$-60,746
a. Real Property Maintenance Programs.....	\$-29,485	
b. Servicewide Transportation	-25,750	
c. Depot Maintenance Program Changes.....	-2,351	
d. Security/Investigative Activities.....	-1,240	
e. Air Force News Agency (AFNEWS) Service Contracts	-715	
f. Arms Control	-568	
g. USAF Civil Air Patrol Support.....	-447	
h. International Support	-190	
7. FY 1997 Current Estimate		\$3,955,132
8. Price Growth.....		\$+62,423
9. Functional Program Transfers.....		\$+209,911
a. Transfers In.....	\$+284,105	
1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer.....		\$+109,990
2) Intra-command Support ZBT.....		+66,176

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

3) Contingency Operations	+28,131	
4) Pentagon Renovation Transfer.....	+20,800	
5) DFAS Realignment.....	+19,308	
6) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	+15,865	
7) Combat Information Transport System (CITS).....	+9,200	
8) CORAL Convert Transfer.....	+5,833	
9) Professional Entertainment Office Transfer	+3,200	
10) PALACE Compass Realignment.....	+2,400	
11) Manpower and Quality Integration.....	+1,077	
12) Military-to-Civilian Conversion	+970	
13) PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment.....	+887	
14) DoD Acquisition Deskbook.....	+268	
b. Transfers Out		\$-74,194
1) Classified Programs	\$-24,721	
2) F-16 Program Management Administration (PMA) Realignment	-17,600	
3) Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA).....	-12,520	
4) Joint Logistics Program	-8,300	
5) Program Management Administration Transfer.....	-4,281	
6) Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Transfer to RDT&E.....	-3,931	
7) Counterdrug Program	-2,568	
8) Joint Healthcare Management Engineering Team (JHMET)	-273	
10. Program Increases		\$+97,522
a. Classified Programs		\$+29,576
b. Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF).....		+14,245
c. Communications Services		+12,432
d. Information System Security		+10,711
e. Information Management Automation Program		+9,162
f. Civilian Personnel Mgt Regionalization - PALACE Compass		+6,500

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

g. Base Communications and Visual Information.....		
h. C4I Technology	+3,064	
i. Other Personnel Activities.....	+2,783	
j. OPM Examining Services.....	+1,783	
k. USAF Civil Air Patrol Support.....	+1,477	
l. Child Development and Family Support.....	+1,033	
m. AFNEWS Internal Information Program	+1,015	
n. International Support	+1,000	
o. Civil Air Patrol Corporation	+918	
p. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program.....	+696	
q. Arms Control	+435	
r. Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Agreements.....	+398	
	+294	
11. Program Decreases.....		\$-85,936
a. Acquisition and Command Support	\$-19,607	
b. Real Property Maintenance Programs	-13,839	
c. Base Support	-17,705	
d. Productivity Investment Program	-10,454	
e. Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM)	-9,470	
f. Defense Standardization Program	-5,047	
g. Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments.....	-3,625	
h. Servicewide Transportation	-3,525	
i. HQ USAF Information Technology	-1,409	
j. Transitional Compensation for Abused Dependents.....	-1,255	
12. FY 1998 Budget Request.....		\$4,239,052
13. Price Growth.....		\$+49,924
14. Functional Program Transfers.....		\$+14,813

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

a.	Transfers In	\$+18,722
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+17,005
2)	PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment.....	+887
3)	Military-to-Civilian Conversions.....	+830
b.	Transfers Out	\$-3,909
1)	Global Command and Control System (GCCS) Transfer to RDT&E.....	\$-3,909
15.	Program Increases	\$+43,770
a.	Classified Programs	\$+20,213
b.	Information Systems Security	+8,811
c.	Depot Maintenance (NON-IF)	+6,852
d.	Arms Control	+5,901
e.	Productivity Programs	+1,993
16.	Program Decreases	\$-106,219
a.	Base Support	\$-39,413
b.	Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments.....	-16,113
c.	Service-wide Transportation	-14,415
d.	Acquisition and Command Support.....	-10,056
e.	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	-6,033
f.	Defense Standardization Program.....	-4,693
g.	Depot Maintenance Program Changes	-2,860
h.	Real Property Maintenance	-2,632
i.	PALACE Compass Realignment.....	-2,400
j.	Central Design Activities.....	-2,095
k.	DFAS Customer Funding	-1,761
l.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support.....	-1,033

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

m.	AFNEWS Internal Information Program	-1,000
n.	Security/Investigative Activities	-859
o.	Other Personnel Support	-404
p.	International Support	-334
q.	NATO AEW&C (International Support)	-118

17. FY 1999 Budget Request	\$4,241,340
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O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

IV. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)						
Officer	41,838	41,447	40,339	39,752	-1,108	- 587
Enlisted	13,504	12,566	12,394	12,192	- 172	- 202
	28,334	28,881	27,945	27,560	- 936	- 385
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	39,653	38,736	38,492	37,881	- 244	- 611
Foreign National Direct Hire	39,411	38,493	38,270	37,659	- 223	- 611
Total Direct Hire	120	102	102	102	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	39,531	38,595	38,372	37,761	- 223	- 611
	122	141	120	120	- 21	0
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	42,730	42,345	41,444	40,245	- 901	-1,199
Enlisted	13,801	12,957	12,831	12,468	- 126	- 363
	28,929	29,388	28,613	27,777	- 775	- 836
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	38,291	39,274	38,652	38,066	- 622	- 586
Foreign National Direct Hire	38,129	39,030	38,420	37,846	- 610	- 574
Total Direct Hire	44	103	102	100	- 1	- 2
Foreign National Indirect Hire	38,173	39,133	38,522	37,946	- 611	- 576
	118	141	130	120	- 11	- 10

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

I. Description of Operations Financed: This activity group includes Air Force Logistics Operations, Technical Support Activities, Servicewide Transportation, and Base Support. It primarily funds the operation of Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), which provides Air Force-wide cradle-to-grave acquisition and logistics support and comprises 90 percent of the resources in this activity group. Fully half the resources provide for the civilian pay for O&M activities at the air logistics centers, product centers, administrative, headquarters, and base support personnel; remaining resources fund the associated cost of travel, transportation, supplies, equipment, purchased equipment maintenance, contractual services, and operations of AFMC Headquarters, Product Centers, and Acquisition Program Executive Officers. Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center headquarters management and testing programs are also funded in this activity group.

The Logistics Operations subactivity group provides funding for Depot Maintenance, Logistics Administration Support, Management Headquarters, Logistics Support Activities, Engineering and Installation Support, Logistics Operations, and Support Systems Development.

Depot Maintenance resources provide for purchases of the industrially funded programs for support of aircraft Programmed Depot Maintenance (PDM) and repair; major maintenance on missiles; the repair of engines for aircraft and support equipment; the repair of other major equipment items; the repair of non-stock funded exchangeable components; support of embedded software programs; area base manufacturing activities; and the storage of retired weapon systems. In FY 1998, the Tactical Missile category was transferred to Air Combat Command completing the decentralization effort. Programming, budgeting, and execution decisions are made for each weapon system by the operating commands, resulting in better weapon system management and increased cost visibility. Only those items that cannot be effectively allocated to the appropriate mission area or are AFMC specific requirements have been retained in this activity group.

Logistics Support Activities provides cradle to grave support for AF logistics management information systems. This includes general purpose computer hardware and operational support, sustainment of existing software, and limited systems modernization. It also includes funding for joint logistics systems development program for which the AF is the OSD appointed executive agent. Funding provides payments to DISA for computer processing support and to the AF Information Systems Activity Group (ISAG) for Central Design Activity organic and contracted software support. A significant increase in funding from FY 1997 to FY 1998 reflects the transfer in of funding associated with the establishment of the AF ISAG logistics customer account and the assignment of AF as the executive agent for three joint systems: Computer Aided Logistics Systems-New Technology, Major End Item Logistics System, and Ammunition Management Standard System.

Logistics Administrative Support provides for the day to day operations of the five AFMC Air Logistics Centers (San Antonio ALC, Sacramento ALC, Oklahoma ALC, Warner Robins ALC, and Ogden ALC). Logistics Administrative Support provides an efficient, cost

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

effective administrative capability for policy formulation, planning, programming, budgeting, resource distribution, and review and evaluation of program performance. Principle to these operations are the center commanders and their staff, including the functions of the inspector general, history, small and disadvantaged business, and plans and program offices.

Management Headquarters provides for the day to day operations of AFMC headquarters at Wright-Patterson AFB, four Product Centers (Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Wright-Patterson AFB, OH; Electronic Systems Center (ESC), Hanscom AFB, MA; Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), Los Angeles AFB, CA; and Human Systems Center (HSC), Brooks AFB, TX), and the Air Force's Acquisition Program Executive Officers (PEOs). Management Headquarters fulfills the leadership, planning, policy formulation, and administrative functions essential to ensure optimum combat capability, readiness and morale of the combat support forces assigned to Air Force Materiel Command, providing administrative command and control capability for the Air Force logistics and acquisition community. The workload is accomplished by organic manpower.

Logistics Engineering and Installation (E&I) requirements include programming, engineering, installation, testing and acceptance of communications, command and control, meteorological and air traffic control systems and facilities for the Air Force. These functions are performed on a world-wide basis.

Logistics Operations funds logistics activities not included in the Supply Management Activity Group (SMAG) of the Defense Working Capital Funds (DWCF). These include retail supply management and inventory control points and procurement operations for non-stock funded material and weapon system management. Specific functions and organizations include:

Product Management	System Program Management
Vehicle Management	Rail Operations
Special Weapons	Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center
Air Force Logistics Management Agency	Wright-Patterson Contract Center
Contractor Logistics Support Management	Center Supportability and Technology Insertions
Common Support Equipment	Life Sciences Equipment Lab

Services provided by the above organizations include: item requirements computation; commodity management; standardization; cataloging; systems and data management; procurement and contract administration; requisition processing; inventory accounting and

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

supply management; receipt, storage, preservation, issue and distribution of materiel. This activity group does not provide support for items or materiel included in the SMAG cost of operations.

The Technical Support Activities subactivity group funds Acquisition and Command Support, the Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, and the Defense Standardization Program.

Acquisition and Command Support (ACS) includes functions at AFMC product centers (Aeronautical Systems Center (ASC), Wright Patterson AFB, OH; Electronic Systems Center (ESC), Hanscom AFB, MA; Space and Missile Systems Center (SMC), Los Angeles AFB, CA; and Human Systems Center (HSC), Brooks AFB, TX). It does not fund Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) activities which are funded in the RDT&E appropriation. The product centers conceive, design, develop, integrate, and acquire Air Force systems, subsystems, and equipment. ASC is responsible for management of aeronautical systems acquisition. ESC is responsible for command, control, communications, and intelligence systems acquisition. SMC plans, programs, and manages space systems. HSC manages aerospace medicine studies, analysis, and technology. Acquisition and Command Support funds staff functions, technical mission, and support activities at Air Force Materiel Command acquisition organizations.

The Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center (AFOTEC) funds specific operational test and evaluation (OT&E) projects assigned to the AFOTEC. Costs include range costs, transportation, travel, and per diem for the OT&E teams conducting OT&E projects, modification of test items to obtain test data, special test equipment, special data collection, reduction and analysis, contractual services in support of specific projects, and any other unique test costs incurred in conducting a specific OT&E project.

Resources in the Servicewide Transportation subactivity group fund Second Destination Transportation and the Defense Courier Service. These programs supply the Air Force with worldwide transportation services.

The Second Destination Transportation (SDT) program moves cargo for all Air Force activities and Air Post Office (APO) mail for all overseas Air Force activities. SDT provides CONUS-OCNUS movement of non-DWCF Air Force materiel (vehicles, munitions, aircraft engines, support equipment, etc.) from depot to depot or base to base as directed by the item manager. SDT funds movement of lateral support (e.g., within the supply system) and maintenance to maintenance (outside the supply system) shipments that enter the Defense Transportation System. The Defense Transportation System includes airlift and over ocean movement by Air Mobility Command (AMC) and Military Sealift Command (MSC). Most costs incurred support overseas warfighting commands. Also included is support for distribution of APO mail destined to, from, and between overseas installations. The Air Force continues to implement cost avoidance/efficiency measures to decrease transportation costs. These include diverting general cargo, previously air eligible, to surface

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

movement; moving assets resulting from overseas force structure reductions and basing changes by surface; and moving Readiness Spares and Peacetime Training Operations munitions by surface.

Defense Courier Service (DCS) is a joint activity under the Commander-in-Chief, USTRANSCOM, exercising operational command as executive agent for the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). DCS is the single DoD agency responsible for secure/rapid worldwide distribution of highly classified, time-sensitive national security material and is an integral part of the National Command Authority's command, control, and communications system. The service is responsible for transporting primarily top secret, sensitive compartmented information, cryptographic keying material, and other sensitive materials. DCS services over 7,000 customers, including DoD components, federal agencies, NATO and U.S. allies, and government contractors. Air Force customers total 1,150 and account for 30 percent of the DoD portion of the workload. DCS utilizes Air Mobility Command and commercial airlift, overnight express carriers, small charter aircraft, and ground vehicles to transport distributions. It is composed of a headquarters staff, three regional commanders (CONUS/North America, European, and Pacific regions), and 32 Defense Courier Stations located in 11 nations.

Finally, the Base Support/Real Property Maintenance subactivity groups maintain infrastructure and personnel support functions essential to AFMC main operating installations. It fulfills a broad range of critical needs from contractual services and child care for family members to highly skilled and specialized security forces that constantly guard our facilities. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, infrastructure support, and to preserve AFMC's physical plant.

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Infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below:

Engineering Services	Real Property
Utility Systems Operation	Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of:
Fire Protection	Aircraft Maintenance Complexes
Crash Rescue	Roads
Custodial	Dormitories
Refuse Collection	Ground Transportation
Snow Removal	Environmental Programs
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Other Support
Security Forces for Protection of:	Base Communication Services
Aircraft	Essential Data Processing Services
Buildings	
Equipment	
Personnel	

Also included are personnel support functions such as food and housing services for unaccompanied personnel; child care and family support; religious services and programs; payroll; personnel management; and morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) services for military personnel and their family members.

The physical plant maintained by AFMC supports a total of 83.7 billion square feet of structure with a current replacement value in excess of \$25.3 billion; 1.04 million acres of land; 3.4 million square yards of aprons; 743 miles of roads, 850 miles of water lines; and 2,769 miles of electrical distribution lines.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Bases	10	10	10	10
Number of Air Logistics Centers Supported	5	5	5	5
Number of Product Centers Supported	4	4	4	4
Labs Supported	3	3	3	3
Command Authorized Manpower Supported (Military and Civilian)... ..	108,029	102,973	99,825	95,721

The Air Force Materiel Command's five Air Logistics Centers, four Product Centers, and three Labs (Phillips Lab, Kirtland AFB, NM, Rome Lab, Griffis, NY, Armstrong Lab, Brooks AFB, TX) continue to provide "cradle-to-grave" acquisition and logistics support Air Force-wide. The declining command population is in response to force structure reductions, streamlining management initiatives, and the goals and objectives of the National Performance Review and the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1995.

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ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	FY 1997				FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Request		
Logistics Operations	\$742,802	\$1,042,759	1,021,159	\$808,095	\$788,680	\$798,792
Technical Support Activities	380,837	371,521	371,521	360,234	390,267	384,457
Servicewide Transportation	226,745	240,740	240,740	201,872	236,372	229,054
Real Property Maintenance	250,830	217,991	217,991	191,261	194,617	196,685
Base Support	661,395	581,182	587,937	631,035	753,449	745,840
Total	\$2,262,609	\$2,454,193	\$2,439,348	\$2,192,497	\$2,363,385	\$2,354,828

B. Reconciliation Summary

	Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998	Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding	\$2,454,193	\$2,192,497	\$2,363,385
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-14,845	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-214,123	0	0
Reprogramming	1,676	0	0
Price Change	0	51,903	40,041
Functional Transfers	10,294	178,708	9,772
Program Changes	-44,698	-59,723	-58,370
Current Estimate	\$2,192,497	\$2,363,385	\$2,354,828

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ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1. FY 1997 President's Budget.....	\$2,454,193
a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed).....	\$-14,845
2. FY 1997 Appropriated Amount.....	\$2,439,348
a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed).....	\$-214,123
1) Section 8096 DBOF Passthrough	\$-194,500
2) TICARRS/REMIS/CAMS	\$+15,000
3) USTRANSCOM Efficiencies	\$-11,000
4) Information Resource Management	\$-9,341
5) Civilian Personnel Underexecution	\$-9,100
6) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold.....	\$-3,325
7) Environmental Compliance Reduction.....	\$-1,009
8) Section 8037 FFRCCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-919
9) Section 8138 General Reduction	\$+71
3. Reprogramming/Transfers	\$+1,676
a. Increases	\$+2,800
1) Civilian Pay Adjustment.....	\$+2,800

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b.	Decrease.....	\$-1,124
	1) Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection.....	\$-750
	2) National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) Transfer	\$-374
4.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+10,294
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+11,062
	1) Air Force Materiel Command Manpower Realignment..... The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review which directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) directed a 4 percent reduction in Full Time Equivalents over the FYDP (FY 1995-FY 2000). Air Force Materiel Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the Base Operating Support (BOS) accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.	\$+11,062
b.	Transfers out.....	\$-768
	1) System Acquisition School (SAS)..... The Systems Acquisition School (SAS) transferred from Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) to Air Education and Training Command (AETC) to consolidate acquisition training.	\$-768

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5. Program Increases		\$+10,537
a. Base Support (FY 1997 Base \$581,182).....		\$+5,800
Funding necessary to support Real Property Services (RPS) and Base Operating Support (BOS) costs due to BRAC closure of Griffiss AFB, NY leaving Rome Labs with no host base furnished support.		
b. Logistics Operations (FY 1997 Base \$2,454,193).....		\$+4,737
This increase in direct funding is due to a realignment of previously distributed reimbursements.		
6. Program Decreases		\$-55,235
a. Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM)(FY 1997 Base, \$217,991).....		\$-29,485
Net decrease is the funding realignment from RPM to other mission requirements. The RPM reduction facilitates funding of higher priority requirements. This is the field commanders' decisions of how to best meet emerging mission requirements while sustaining an austere level of facility maintenance and repair.		
b. Servicewide Transportation (FY 1997 Base \$240,740).....		\$-25,750
In the FY 1997 Appropriation, Congress transferred contingency dollars from the services to an OSD transfer account. The mark was taken against Activity Group Air Operations. This decrease is a realignment of the decrease into Activity Group Logistics Operations where the program is executed.		
7. FY 1997 Current Estimate.....		\$2,192,497

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8. Price Growth.....	\$+51,903
9. Functional Program Transfers	\$+178,708
a. Transfers In	\$+225,340
1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer.....	\$+111,750
Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.	
2) Intracommand Support	\$+66,176
This transfer aligns funds between program and Base Operating Support (BOS) infrastructure accounts for mission support functions. This alignment allows a more consistent management of these costs and allows visibility of total BOS accounts within the proper appropriation.	
4) Contingency Operations	\$+27,625
Program increase is the result of FY 1998 contingency funds being transferred to the Air Force from a central OSD account. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support ongoing contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force.	

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5)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)	\$+13,688
	This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	
6)	CORAL Convert Transfer	\$+5,833
	This transfer correctly aligns funding with personnel spaces providing technical support to acquisition programs.	
7)	DoD Acquisition Deskbook.....	\$+268
	This transfer is to pay for the consolidation of two acquisition programs, AF Acquisition Model and the original Deskbook program into one Deskbook program that will eliminate redundancy.	
b.	Transfers Out	\$-46,632
1)	Program Management Administration (PMA) Realignment	\$-21,881
	This transfer realigns system program office mission support costs (e.g. TDY, supplies) for various weapons systems into the primary weapons systems program elements. This realignment provides for better visibility of weapons systems cost.	
2)	Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA)	\$-12,520
	This transfers the microelectronics activity in Sacramento Air Logistics Center to Defense Logistics Agency.	

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3)	Joint Logistics Program Major End Item (MEI) Transfer..... As a result of revised program requirements, this transfers the FY 1998 program dollars for Major End Items (MEI) from O&M, AF to Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Wide.	\$-8,300
4)	Global Combat Support System (GCSS) Transfer to RDT&E..... Transfers the overhead portion of Global Combat Support System (Base Level Systems Modernization - BLSM) dollars to RDT&E. This action provides funding required to pay Information Systems Activity Group at the fully burdened cost per labor hour.	\$-3,931
10.	Program Decreases.....	\$-59,723
a.	Acquisition and Command Support (FY 1998 Base \$351,672)..... To comply with the intent of such actions as the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, codified as the National Performance Review, and acquisition reform initiatives, the Air Force has taken actions to reduce Acquisition personnel and related support costs. This will result in a more streamlined and efficient acquisition workforce.	\$-19,607
b.	Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM)(FY 1998 Base \$194,617)..... This decrease funds RPM at the Preservation Maintenance Level (PML). This does not include funding to correct existing deficiencies, unplanned requirements, or emergencies. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. This decrease is not a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years. While this level supports current readiness requirements, it defers needed maintenance and contributes significantly to Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (BMAR).	\$-13,839

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c.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base \$753,449)..... This net decrease is the result of anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned into Air Force modernization accounts.	\$-17,705
d.	Defense Standardization Program (FY 1997 Base \$9,643) This decrease represents partial completion of the specifications and standards reform process. Program also reduced as we near completion of the specifications reform efforts.	\$-5,047
e.	Servicewide Transportation (FY 1998 Base \$236,372)..... This decrease represents a reduction in munitions movement requirements in the European theater coupled with the elimination of overseas base closure cargo movement needs.	\$-3,525
11.	FY 1998 Budget Request	\$2,363,385
12.	Price Growth	\$+40,041
13.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+9,772
a.	Transfers In	\$+13,681
1)	Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions) This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.	\$+13,681

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ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
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b.	Transfer Out.....	\$-3,909	
14.	Program Increases		\$+6,852
a.	Depot Maintenance (NON-IF) (FY 1998 Base \$104,452)	\$+6,852	
	Increase provided to support Reliability, Maintainability and Supportability initiatives (\$4,500) and funding to improve support of existing software maintenance requirements.		
15.	Program Decreases.....		\$-65,222
a.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base \$753,449)	\$-33,426	
	This decrease is the result of anticipated outsourcing and privatization savings which will be achieved by reducing costs through increased competition and expanded employee/private sector participation. These savings have been realigned into Air Force modernization accounts.		
b.	Service-wide Transportation (FY 1998 Base \$236,372).....	\$-14,415	
	This program decrease is a result of the reduction in air munitions movements in the European theater as well as movement to/from Southwest Asia.		

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c.	Acquisition and Command Support (FY 1998 Base \$351,672)	\$-10,056
	To comply with the intent of such actions as the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, codified as the National Performance Review, and acquisition reform initiatives, the Air Force has taken actions to reduce Acquisition personnel and related support costs. This will result in a more streamlined and efficient acquisition workforce.	
d.	Defense Standardization Program (FY 1998 Base \$4,693)	\$-4,693
	This decrease is the planned completion of the Military Specifications and Standards Reform (MSSR) initiative.	
e.	Real Property Maintenance (FY 1998 Base \$194,617)	\$-2,632
	This decrease funds RPM at the Preservation Maintenance Level (PML). This does not include funding to correct existing deficiencies, unplanned requirements, or emergencies. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-today maintenance to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. This decrease is not a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years. While this level supports current readiness requirements, it defers needed maintenance and contributes significantly to Backlog of Maintenance and Repair (BMAR).	
16.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$2,354,828

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IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Evaluation of Unfunded Requirements (Backlog):	FY 1996			FY 1997		
	Total Fund	Unfunded Requirement	Executable Requirement	Total Budget Estimate	Unfunded Executable	Executable Requirement
<u>Description of Financed Programs:</u>						
Depot Repair via the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG):						
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE.....	\$66	\$8	\$74	\$50	\$33	\$83
ENGINE MAINTENANCE.....	\$2,364	\$321	\$2,685	\$1,260	\$845	\$2,105
TOTAL OTHER MAINTENANCE	\$124,868	\$18,642	\$143,510	\$91,646	\$48,634	\$140,280
Non-add						
Missile Maintenance.....	2,400	327	2,727	0	0	0
Software Maintenance	21,412	5,140	26,552	17,613	18,789	36,402
Other End Item Maintenance	2,364	594	2,958	1,992	2,101	4,093
Non-Stock Funded Exchangeables	43,363	10,322	53,685	8,367	8,828	17,195
Other Maintenance.....	55,329	2,259	57,588	63,674	18,916	82,590
Area Base Mfg (ABM)	[17,273]	[1,317]	[18,590]	[12,469]	[4,270]	[16,739]
Weapon System Storage.....	[7,047]	[158]	[7,205]	[8,791]	[57]	[8,848]
Other Logistics Activities.....	[31,009]	[784]	[31,793]	[42,414]	[14,589]	[57,003]
Sub-total.....	\$124,868	\$18,642	\$143,510	\$91,646	\$48,634	\$140,280
GRAND TOTAL	\$127,298	\$18,971	\$146,269	\$92,956	\$49,512	\$142,468

[] Reflect non-add figure

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Evaluation of Unfunded Requirements (Backlog):	FY 1998			FY 1999		
	-----			-----		
<u>Description of Financed Programs:</u>	Total	Unfunded	Executable	Total	Unfunded	Executable
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Executable</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
Depot Repair via the Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG):						
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE.....	\$126	\$54	\$180	\$0	\$0	\$0
ENGINE MAINTENANCE.....	\$1,717	\$738	\$2,455	\$1,796	\$449	\$2,245
TOTAL OTHER MAINTENANCE	\$102,609	\$28,735	\$131,344	\$106,150	\$20,442	\$126,592
Non-add						
Missile Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Software Maintenance	23,508	14,146	37,654	20,457	9,663	30,119
Other End Item Maintenance	2,559	1,778	4,337	3,128	1,478	4,606
Non-Stock Funded Exchangeables	9,994	6,869	16,863	10,575	4,994	15,569
Other Maintenance.....	66,548	5,942	72,490	71,990	4,308	76,298
Area Base Mfg (ABM)	[18,115]	[955]	[19,070]	[16,196]	[855]	[17,051]
Weapon System Storage	[11,875]	[1,176]	[13,051]	[13,635]	[0]	[13,635]
Other Logistics Activities	[36,557]	[3,812]	[40,369]	[42,159]	[3,453]	[45,612]
Sub-Total	\$102,609	\$28,735	\$131,344	\$106,150	\$20,442	\$126,592
GRAND TOTAL	\$104,452	\$29,528	\$133,980	\$107,946	\$20,891	\$128,837

[] Reflect non-add figures

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ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

BASE SUPPORT

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Base Support</u>				
Total End Strength *				
Military	67,293	64,661	63,311	62,555
Civilian	35,880	34,629	33,277	32,876
Total Major Installations	31,413	30,032	30,034	29,679
CONUS	11	11	11	11
Overseas	11	11	11	11
Total Number of Quarters	0	0	0	0
Number of Officer Quarters	25,649	25,381	24,520	24,630
Number of Enlisted Quarters	4,565	4,536	4,300	4,291
Total Number of Vehicles	21,084	20,845	20,220	20,339
Owned	15,814	15,792	15,739	15,774
Leased	14,033	14,019	13,957	13,928
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers	1,781	1,773	1,782	1,846
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces	39	39	40	40
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	7,538	7,776	8,014	8,014
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	31,541	31,668	38,732	40,167
	5,826	5,775	5,775	6,041

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Facilities Supported (000 sq ft)	61,511	61,126	60,873	60,617
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$18,701,000	\$19,112,400	\$19,532,900	\$19,962,600

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V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)						
Officer	13,668	12,345	11,819	11,631	- 526	- 188
Enlisted	6,112	4,943	4,896	4,827	- 47	- 69
	7,556	7,402	6,923	6,804	- 479	- 119
Civilian End Strength (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	26,212	24,434	24,495	24,285	61	- 210
Foreign National Direct Hire	26,212	24,425	24,486	24,276	61	- 210
Total Direct Hire	0	6	6	6	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	26,212	24,431	24,492	24,282	61	- 210
	0	3	3	3	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)						
Officer	13,987	12,661	12,198	11,834	- 463	- 364
Enlisted	6,270	5,126	5,107	4,973	- 19	- 134
	7,717	7,535	7,091	6,861	- 444	- 230
Civilian Workyears (Total)						
U.S. Direct Hire	25,997	25,023	24,523	24,394	- 500	- 129
Foreign National Direct Hire	25,995	25,014	24,514	24,385	- 500	- 129
Total Direct Hire	2	6	6	6	0	0
Foreign National Indirect Hire	25,997	25,020	24,520	24,391	- 500	- 129
	0	3	3	3	0	0

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

I. Description of Operations Financed: To ensure combat capability and to maintain readiness, we must effectively lead, efficiently manage, and adequately support Air Force units and personnel in diverse geographic locations. Much of this is accomplished via highly specialized and unique Air Force organizations financed in this activity group. Support may apply only to Air Force operations or to all Military Departments. Operations encompass a broad spectrum of essential servicewide activities.

Servicewide Activities consists of the following subactivity groups:

Administration Programs This subactivity funds for operations of the Air Force Secretariat and the Air Staff, which formulate plans and policies for subordinate offices, agencies and commands. Also includes financing for the portion of the 11th Wing which provides direct support to these executive offices. Also included is the Air Force Pentagon Communications Agency (AFPCA) whose wide range of support includes voice and data communications operations, maintenance, and security; computer hardware operations and maintenance; software applications development and security; and communications-computer requirements, acquisition, installation, and integration for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, and Headquarters USAF.

Servicewide Communications These Air Force communications systems provide a vital network link of support ranging from telephone service to data communications at all Air Force locations. Programs include basic worldwide voice capability such as the Defense Switched Network (DSN); electronic mail and basic message service across the Air Force through the Defense Message System (DMS). Programs ensure the interoperability and integration of systems for the entire Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) community and provide information systems security through computer security, TEMPEST testing, and Communications Security (COMSEC). The result is protection of Air Force C2, weapon systems, and overall force management systems.

Personnel Programs Personnel Administration funds Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC) operations associated with management of personnel life cycle activities -- accessions, training, assignments, and sustainment programs such as promotions, recognition, retention, separation and retirement. AFPC supports the Air Staff and field commanders worldwide, including the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserves. Funds the civilian salaries and benefits for the Air Force Personnel Operations Agency (AFPOA). Funds for the beddown of the Palace Compass - Civilian Regionalization program and the modernization effort of the military Personnel Data System (PDS). Also provides funding and central management of Permanent Change-of-Station (PCS) requirements for the Civilian Career Programs. Civilian Compensation Programs provide reimbursements to DoL for both unemployment and disability compensation. Unemployment compensation is paid to former Air Force employees by 53 State and Territory Employment Offices. Disability compensation provides for claims resulting from duty-related injury or death of civilian employees of the Air Force. Additionally, this program finances civilian personnel support to administer these programs.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

Rescue and Recovery Services This subactivity covers civil as well as combat rescue and recovery activities. In the civil arena, funds support the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC) and Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) operations. These programs use satellites to facilitate the detection and tracking of distress signals worldwide. SARSAT is a joint international project with Canada, France and Russia. The AFRCC is designated the DoD representative for SARSAT and coordinates with the Department of Transportation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and similar agencies from participating countries. Funds also support the operation of Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol-USAF. This activity provides staff supervision over 8 regions and 52 wings, administers day-to-day programs, issues necessary policy guidance and directives, and functions as liaison with Air Force and other DoD agencies. In the combat arena, funds support operation of the Combat Rescue and Tactics School, the Rescue Coordination Center, aircraft squadrons and detachments, field maintenance, organizational maintenance, and NASA space activity support. By demonstrating the capability to search for, locate, and recover personnel anywhere in the world, this mission saves resources, increases survivability of fighting forces, and promotes aircrew confidence and morale.

Subsistence-In-Kind (SIK) This account provides subsistence items furnished to active duty enlisted personnel when they do not receive an allowance for subsistence. Funds requested also provide for special rations, operational rations, augmentation rations, testing of new food items, and payment for meals furnished under contract at commercial facilities where the payment of the commuted ration would create an individual hardship or the costs of the establishment of a government mess facility are prohibitive. Effective in FY 1997, the Military Personnel Appropriation assumes funding responsibility for this program. Funds transferred accordingly.

Arms Control Arms Control encompasses all efforts directly associated with implementing arms control treaties and agreements such as the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Conventional Forces Europe (CFE), Open Skies, Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Funding supports: on-site inspections; monitoring and compliance with arms control agreements, planning and preparation activities; and relocation, modification, retirement or destruction of equipment. This subactivity group also funds: destruction of Minuteman II and Peacekeeper silos, B-52s at the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC); and flying hours for the Open Skies aircraft.

Other Servicewide Activities This subactivity group funds some minor communications programs and various other programs which support Air Force units around the world. These include Field Operating Agencies (FOAs), the Air Force's realignment of mission support activities; Air Force Elements, comprised of joint and non-joint billets assigned to OSD, JCS, unified, specified, and combined commands; Operational Capability and Air Power Assessment (OCAPA) program, which provides senior leadership with decision making tools for contingency operations; the Productivity Investment Program, a self-sustaining means of providing capital investment funding; and Public Affairs.

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Other Personnel Activities Includes the Air Force Broadcasting Service (AFBS) which is responsible for managing, controlling, and supporting all US Air Force Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) stations around the world; Social Actions; USAF Honor Guard; USAF Band; the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI); the Air Force Library and Information System (AFLIS); Small Disadvantaged Businesses and Historically Black Colleges and Universities program; Air Force Mortuary Affairs; the Air Force Security Police Agency, (AFSPA); and the Air Force's share of the Committee for Women in NATO Forces (FY 1998 is the last year).

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) A nonprofit corporation of private citizens who assist in local and national emergencies by performing inland search and rescue missions, emergency air transport in light aircraft, aerial surveillance, and humanitarian airlift missions. CAP also provides surveillance support to the US Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Agency, and the US Forestry Service. The Air Force (under the Rescue and Recovery subactivity group) provides active duty military and civilians who aid, advise, and assist CAP in its day-to-day operations and reimburses CAP for authorized expenditures.

Real Property Maintenance Activities Includes real property services, maintenance and repair projects and minor construction accomplished by contract and by an in-house workforce at Bolling AFB. Our objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity, and to preserve Bolling's physical plant.

Bolling's infrastructure support encompasses a variety of systems, services, and operations. The most significant categories receiving this support are listed below:

Maintenance, Repair, and Minor Construction of:
Real Property
Roads
Dormitories

The physical plant maintained by the 11th Wing covers 604 acres of land and more than 130 facility structures occupying over 3 million square feet.

Base Support This subactivity group provides funding for base support functions, and engineering and environmental programs in support of the 11th Wing and several field operating agencies. The main objectives are to sustain mission capability, quality of life, workforce productivity and infrastructure support. Significant categories of support include audiovisual services, base communications, base operating support, child development centers, and pollution prevention.

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II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Military Personnel Flights*	84	84	84	84
Consolidated Civilian Personnel Offices (CCPOs)*	98	98	96	96
Squadrons	7	7	7	7
Primary Aircraft Authorization (PAA)	35	44	44	44
Flying Hours	13,576	17,567	18,059	18,063
Number of Direct Reporting Units	3	3	3	3
Number of Field Operating Agencies	38	38	38	38
CAP National Headquarters	1	1	1	1
CAP Regions	8	8	8	8
CAP Wings	52	52	52	52
CAP Groups, Squadrons, Flights	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
CAP Aircraft	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Bases	1	1	1	1

* This force structure is financed across all activities, however, AFPC (financed in this activity) provides Air Force-wide support for these programs.

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III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1997				FY 1998	FY 1999
A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>					<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Administration	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Request	\$126,642	\$125,020
Servicewide Communications	\$133,675	\$121,337	\$111,337	\$118,911	\$297,316	296,170
Personnel Programs	292,069	268,687	268,687	275,486	100,343	101,761
Rescue & Recovery Services	80,150	89,196	89,196	89,636	55,881	49,640
Subsistence-In-Kind	47,009	44,413	44,413	50,791	0	0
Arms Control	45,971	0	0	0	29,565	35,956
Other Servicewide Activities	22,797	28,814	28,814	28,191	524,545	514,414
Other Personnel Support	844,388	482,192	482,192	504,849	33,623	33,001
Civil Air Patrol	28,782	30,873	30,873	30,160	17,927	18,241
Real Property Maintenance	19,776	14,526	17,926	16,899	10,728	10,932
Base Support	32,813	20,127	20,127	19,692	155,791	151,907
Total	203,914	145,053	119,442	119,601	\$1,352,361	\$1,337,042
	\$1,751,344	\$1,245,218	\$1,213,007	\$1,254,216		

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998	Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding	\$1,245,218	\$1,254,216	\$1,352,361
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-32,211	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-35,759	0	0
Reprogramming	10,150	0	0
Price Change	0	-1,322	2,624
Functional Transfers	-11,895	58,652	5,038
Program Changes	78,713	40,815	-22,981
Current Estimate	\$1,254,216	\$1,352,361	\$1,337,042

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C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget.....	\$1,245,218
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed).....	\$-32,211
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$1,213,007
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-35,759
	1) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold.....	\$-23,222
	2) Information Resource Management	-9,774
	3) Civilian Personnel Underexecution	-1,900
	4) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services.....	-740
	4) Foreign Currency Fluctuation.....	-61
	5) Section 8138 General Reduction	-40
	6) Environmental Compliance Reduction.....	-22
3.	Reprogramming.....	\$+10,150
a.	Increases	\$+10,150
	1) Investment Equipment Item Transfer.....	\$+10,150
4.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$-11,895
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+7

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1) MacDill AFB Transfer.....	\$+7	
Transfer from Activity Group Air Operations for operation of MacDill AFB.		
Realigns base operating support infrastructure with the only operational flying mission at MacDill to support AF objective wing concept.		
b. Transfers Out		\$-11,902
1) AFMC Manpower Realignment		\$-8,869
The Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 codified the National Performance Review directed civilian reductions of 252,000 (104,000 in DoD). The FY 1995 Program Decision Memorandum (PDM) directed a four percent reduction in FTEs over the FYDP (FY 1995-2000). Air Force Material Command was required to reduce by 11,200 FTEs. To meet the PDM timelines, the reduction was initially taken in the BOS accounts until the command could identify the programs impacted by the reductions. This realignment was required to correctly portray the true impacts of the PDM and adjust the FTE baseline.		
2) Revolutionary Planning		\$-3,033
Establishes a long-range/revolutionary planning office (new program element) directed by CSAF and SecAF to develop a coherent, strategic vision which charts an actionable course for the Air Force to year 2025. Activities include identifying alternative futures and defining what operating environments are most probable for the Air Force to perform its future mission. Dollars were moved to Activity Group Combat Related Operations.		
5. Program Increases		\$+82,794

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a.	Communications Services (FY 1997 Base, \$261,060)..... Increase restores funding to maintain Defense Switched Network Services (DSN) at prior year levels and to provide service for basic communications due to a delay in contract recompetition for CONUS service.	\$+22,269
b.	Central Design Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$22,272) Increase reflects a realignment between Air Force central design activities (CDAs). This funding covers Air Force customer costs for CDA support requirements.	\$+16,500
c.	Civilian Pricing Adjustment..... Increase accounts for new information based on implementation of actual locality pay factors provided by the major commands.	\$+11,580
d.	Flying Hour Consumption Changes (FY 1997 Base, \$25,916)..... The FY 1997 Flying Hour Program was repriced to reflect the latest FY 1996 AF Cost Analysis Improvement Group (CAIG) approved cost factors which are based on the most current consumption data available. Included in this reprice are Aviation Fuel, System and General Support supplies, and Depot Level Repairables (DLRs). The most significant changes have occurred in the costs of General Support supplies and Depot Level Repairables.	\$+7,729
e.	HQ USAF Information Technology (FY 1997 Base, \$41,827)..... Increase supports must pay bills, sustainment/improvements to fielded systems, and modernization of the Air Force Pentagon communications infrastructure. Funding will support network and desktop services, video teleconferencing, worldwide e-mail capability, and messaging services. This infrastructure plan exploits the use of automated systems to optimize shrinking manpower and funding resources.	\$+6,537

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f.	High Frequency (HF) Radio System (FY 1997 Base, \$7,627) Increase reflects the final consolidation of HF radio funding under one program element to provide better visibility on costs associated with this communications program. Funding was previously spread among various communications accounts.	\$+3,261
g.	Civilian Disability and Unemployment Compensation (FY 1997 Base, \$19,335) This program funds required statutory payments to the Department of Labor (DoL) for injury compensation claims paid to Air Force employees by DoL for disability or death due to personal injury sustained in the performance of duty or due to employment related disease. In addition, unemployment compensation is paid to former Air Force employees by 53 state employment offices throughout the US, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and DC. Base closures and Reduction-in-Force (RIF) in the past several years have driven compensation cost increases. Compounding this increase are above-normal increases in compensation costs in accordance with the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). In the past two years, government compensation for lost wages rose five percent and medical costs increased by almost 11 percent.	\$+2,924
h.	Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Corporation (FY 1997 Base, \$14,526) Increase for maintenance, fuel, and oil for additional flying hours in support of DEA and DoD aerial reconnaissance and photography counterdrug missions.	\$+2,573
i.	Engineering and Installation Support (FY 1997 Base, \$77,525) Funding provides support for system telecommunications engineering management (STEM) personnel to develop and maintain long-range C4I plans to support growing communications infrastructure improvements at Air Force installations and to provide technical services throughout the improvement process.	\$+2,434

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j.	PALACE Compass Beddown (FY 1997 Base, \$30,216) Increase represents additional civilian positions transferred for the stand-up of the PALACE Compass program at the Air Force Personnel Center (AFPC). When completed, the PALACE Compass build-up will include approximately 400 civilian personnel authorizations including a support tail (facilities, computers, budget, legal, training, manpower support, etc.) which is transferring from field activities. Dollar savings and manpower reductions will be achieved by taking advantage of existing infrastructure, standardized personnel processes, elimination of redundancy and capitalizing on technology.	\$+1,773
k.	HH-60G Beddown (FY 1997 Base, \$40,511) Increase supports supplies, equipment, and facilities to complete beddown of seven HH-60G PAA and two HC-130P PAA added to inventory in FY 1997 to support two major regional contingencies.	\$+1,447
l.	Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation (FY 1997 Base, \$333,049). Integrates manpower and funding from Air Force Management Engineering Agency and the Air Force Quality Institute to create the Air Force Center for Quality and Management Innovation.	\$+1,312
m.	Air Force Audit Agency Consolidation (FY 1997 Base, \$65,441) Increase reflects additional travel requirements necessitated by the reduction in personnel and elimination of local audit offices. The closure of local offices requires remaining AFSA personnel to travel more to provide audit services previously available from on-site auditors.	\$+1,043
n.	Modernized Military Personnel Data System (MILMOD) (FY 1997 Base, \$68,817).... MILMOD is the Air Force effort to modernize the Personnel Data System (PDS) and subsystems which support all functions of the personnel life cycle (accession, separation, retirement or death) and to formulate personnel policies and conduct	\$+867

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operations during peacetime, contingencies, and wartime. The Air Force needs this updated PDS to ensure interoperability with other functions and to comply with direction that all major military data systems move to an open system environment no later than 1998. The target Initial Operational Capability (IOC) for the system is September 1997.

o. Environmental Programs (FY 1997 Base, \$5,161)..... Increase reflects purchase of new equipment, support for environmental compliance Level 1 projects, and temporary duty costs associated with environmental leadership courses throughout the Air Force.	\$+446
p. Management Headquarters (FY 1997 Base, \$76,108) Increase supports new requirements for development, enhancement, and maintenance of end user-based applications such as Federal Automated System for Travel (FAST), Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS), and Civilian Personnel Information Management Systems (CPIMS).	\$+99
6. Program Decreases.....	\$-4,081
a. Depot Maintenance Program Changes (FY 1997 Base, \$7,504)..... Depot Maintenance funding has been re-spread from this subactivity group to support other mission critical areas. The resulting distribution of funds achieves a balance across mission requirements.	\$-2,351
b. Air Force News Agency (AFNEWS) Service Contracts (FY 1997 Base, \$5,571) Decrease represents savings realized with the closure of the Air Force European Broadcasting Squadron and a contract decrease to provide satellite television to U.S. personnel in Turkey.	\$-715

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c.	Arms Control (FY 1997 Base, \$28,814)..... Funding adjustments are due to: slippage of Open Skies Treaty Entry-Into-Force date and a decrease in program management costs associated with the Aircraft modifications; reduction in inspections required for Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC); and a decrease in upgrades to the START Tracking and Reporting System (STARS).	\$-568
d.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support (FY 1997 Base, \$2,951) Decrease reflects fewer non-model driven supplies, and reduced travel to conduct day-to-day rescue, recovery, and search operations. Due to the acceleration of Civil Air Patrol reorganization, one-time supply purchases were reduced in FY 1997.	\$-447
7.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.	\$1,254,216
8.	Price Growth.	\$-1,322
9.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$+58,652
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+60,521
1)	Pentagon Renovation Transfer (FY 1997 Base, \$20,995) The Air Force portion of funding for the Pentagon Renovation program returns to the Air Force from the Defense-Wide appropriation.	\$+20,800
2)	DFAS Realignment (FY 1997 Base, \$111,019) Payments to Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS) are centrally-managed at Air Force level. This realignment moves all funding (except other DBOF activities) into a single O&M account (spread across all budget activities) to reflect the central billing received from DFAS. Air Force will continue to	+19,308

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execute based on the best workload information available from DFAS. Dollars transfer in from the RDT&E and Reserve appropriations.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 3) | Combat Information Transport System (CITS)
Transfer from Other Procurement appropriation to support implementation of CITS, to provide the Air Force a digital base-level communications infrastructure to support multimedia information systems applications for the warfighter. | +9,200 |
| 4) | Professional Entertainment Office Transfer
Transfers funding from the Army with executive agent responsibility for the Armed Forces Professional Entertainment Office (AFPEO). AFPEO provides logistics support to entertainers who volunteer their time to entertain troops overseas. | +3,200 |
| 5) | One-Time PALACE Compass Realignment
Transfers funding from the Other Procurement appropriation in support of PALACE Compass regionalization and modernization efforts. This adjustment will make it possible to support the civilian personnel regionalization initiative and to develop a standard civilian personnel data target system. | +2,400 |
| 6) | Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)
This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76. | +2,173 |
| 7) | Manpower and Quality Integration
Completes the integration of manpower from Air Force Management Engineering Agency and the Air Force Quality Institute to create the Air Force | +1,077 |

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Center for Quality and Management Innovation. Includes support costs such as supplies, travel, and contract services.

8) Military-to-Civilian Conversion..... +970

Military manpower not identified to perform a direct combat role, provide direct combat support, deploy overseas or perform military mandated work that has been converted to civilian positions.

9) PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment..... +887

Transfers end strength from Air Force Guard and Reserve civilian personnel functions to Air Force Personnel Center in support of PALACE Compass civilian personnel management regionalization.

10) Contingency Operations +506

Program increase reflects the fact that FY 1998 contingency funding was transferred to the Air Force from a central OSD account. Included are the incremental flying hours, airlift, rotational travel, and site operations costs required to support on going contingency operations to include Enhanced Southern Watch, Provide Comfort, and Air Expeditionary Force.

b. Transfers Out..... \$-1,869

1) Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer..... -1,596

Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 1995. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization.

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2)	Joint Healthcare Management Engineering Team (JHMET)	-273	
	Transfers funding for JHMET support to the Army and Navy back to the respective services. The JHMET is part of the AF Management Engineering Agency.		
10.	Program Increases		\$+67,028
a.	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF) (FY 1997 Base, \$20,995)		\$+14,245
	Increase reflects PRMRF customer funding adjustments to balance Air Force customer account with projected Pentagon lease, furnishing, renovation, and above standard requirements for FY 1998.		
b.	Communications Services (FY 1997 Base, \$243,822)		+12,432
	Funding supports the transition to the Unclassified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET) gateways at each installation. These gateways provide full interoperability of data networks through the Communications Information Services Activity (DBOF-CISA) provided Internet. These gateways are necessary to implement the new Defense Message System (DMS) which is designed to replace the current collection of disjointed electronic message systems within the Air Force.		
c.	Information System Security (FY 1997 Base, \$34,422)		+10,711
	Funding supports Air Force Defensive Counter-Information (DCI) capabilities to provide continuous coverage against unauthorized computer network intrusions. Also supports maintenance of information warfare workstations, other computer security (COMSEC) activities, and identification and assessment of commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products and countermeasures for network information protection. Departmental emphasis on force protection and information security drives the increase in this program.		

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d.	Information Management Automation Program (FY 1997 Base, \$36,933)..... Increases in information automation support the following programs: 1) establishment of the Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) gateway operation and maintenance costs (EC/EDI will streamline the procurement process through the use of electronic commerce for all commercial activities); 2) configuration management, software releases, and sustainment of the Menu Assisted Data Entry System (MADES) II, used at Air Force contracting offices to issue/receive solicitation for bids and notice of contract awards; and 3) provides support for development of a standard automated information systems common operating environment allowing base level systems, key Air Force systems and command and control systems to inter-operate more efficiently.	+9,162
e.	Civilian Personnel Mgmt Regionalization - PALACE Compass (FY 1997 Base, \$66,603)..... In response to the National Performance Review (NPR), November 1993, the Air Force is consolidating aspects of civilian personnel operations to a single center with the Air Force Personnel Center at Randolph AFB, TX. When completed, the PALACE Compass build-up will include approximately 400 civilian personnel authorizations including a support tail (facilities, computers, budget, legal, training, manpower support, etc.) which is transferring from field activities. Dollar savings and manpower reductions will be achieved by taking advantage of existing infrastructure, standardized personnel processes, elimination of redundancy and capitalizing on technology. This increase includes civilian personnel costs for 118 civilian billets, supplies, transportation, equipment, and contract services realigned from the MAJCOMs.	+6,500
f.	Base Communications and Visual Information (FY 1997 Base, \$24,464) Base communications increase covers higher monthly service charges for National Capital Region telephone service procured through the Defense Telephone Service - Washington (DTS-W). DTS-W is upgrading the network and purchasing a new	+3,064

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switchboard. The cost of this switch is passed to the customer in the form of higher monthly service charges.

g.	C4I Technology (FY 1997 Base, \$34,980)..... Increase provides contract support for Air Force data administration activities, Command, Control, Communications, and Computers and Intelligence (C4I) interoperability, and standard architectures. These projects provide for all aspects of data management to support the warfighter, improving interoperability in mission critical systems.	+2,783
h.	Other Personnel Activities (FY 1997 Base, \$25,336)..... Funds training aids and TDYs associated with the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) and the Air Force Library and Information System (AFLIS). This increase will help support a joint initiative to improve the federal recruitment of people with disabilities as part of ongoing efforts to improve equal opportunity hiring.	+1,783
i.	OPM Examining Services..... Establishes Delegated Examining Unit (DEU) at the Air Force Personnel Center. In FY 1996, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) received approval to charge the services for preparing civilian hiring certificates. The Air Force developed a plan to establish a DEU to prepare certificates internally. The increase includes 29 civilian billets (partial funding for first year), and initial equipment with recurring support for the function.	+1,477
j.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support (FY 1997 Base, \$2,504)..... Acceleration of Civil Air Patrol (CAP) reorganization increased the need in FY 1998 for additional supplies and equipment associated with moving into new office space.	+1,033

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k.	AFNEWS Internal Information Program (FY 1997 Base, \$5,019)..... Increase funds development of plans to ensure timely dissemination of accurate and relevant Air Force and DoD information to the entire Air Force community. This increased output necessitates additional travel, communications, contract services, and supplies and equipment.	+1,000
m.	Child Development and Family Support (FY 1997 Base, \$3,139) Increase relates primarily to child development activities, supporting an increase in the number of child caregivers at Bolling AFB. Provides funding for child development and youth programs to allow for participation in AF-wide family support community assessment programs. Decreases the ratio for Nonappropriated Funds caregivers to 1:4 from 1:6 caregivers (the remainder is paid from parent fees). This increase in Appropriated Funds manning will permit child development centers to care for more infants and toddlers without increasing parent fees.	+1,015
l.	Civil Air Patrol Corporation (FY 1997 Base, \$13,914) Increase due to CAP funding airlift support previously provided by the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. This is a result of new airlift guidelines implemented within the Air Force.	+696
n.	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program (FY 1997 Base, \$128,335) The ADR program was established in accordance with the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act. This program provides education and training to Air Force personnel, matches Air Force ADR needs with existing resources, and provides legal and technical assistance to ADR users AF-wide. The AF employs ADR to resolve contract disputes, environmental disputes, and tort claims. Overall, 80 percent of ADR cases are completely resolved in less time and at less cost than traditional adjudication.	+435

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o. Arms Control (FY 1997 Base, \$28,191)..... Increase due to inspection support for Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as treaty Enters-Into-Force. Although the United States is not a signatory, US installations overseas are still subject to possible inspection if the host nation is a treaty signatory. Requirements also increased due to Air Force's responsibility to host the Vienna Document '94 agreement conference.	+398
p. Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Agreements (FY 1997 Base, \$128,335) In accordance with Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970, the Air Force can enter into agreements with personnel from other government agencies or private industry for temporary assignment to the Air Force. This program fills the Air Force Chief Scientist position, one analyst position, and supports travel, supplies, and other costs to provide the SecAF and CSAF a cross-flow of ideas and fresh viewpoints between participating organizations.	+294
11. Program Decreases.....	\$-26,213
a. Productivity Investment Program (FY 1997 Base, \$16,314) Decrease due to line-item adjustments for the Air Force's Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment (PECI) programs as required by the National Performance Review and Department of Defense directive. The Air Force funds these programs through reinvestment of savings. Air Force users identify offsets from within existing resources versus receiving direct funding. Therefore, program funding profile varies as a function of the level of approved investment initiatives and funding sources for each initiative (offset may come from any appropriation).	-10,454
b. Real Property Maintenance Programs (RPM) (FY 1997 Base, \$19,692) RPM is funded at the preservation maintenance level (PML). This does not include funding to correct existing deficiencies, unplanned requirements, or emergencies. PML represents the resources necessary to accomplish day-to-day maintenance (such as periodic maintenance of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, pavement, water	\$-9,470

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

and sewer distribution systems, service calls to fix failed plumbing, electrical and structural systems, engineering contract and design support) to continue the existing life cycle of real property facilities and infrastructure. This decrease does not reflect a decline in requirements which will be deferred to future years. While this level supports current readiness requirements, it defers needed maintenance and contributes significantly to maintenance backlogs.

c. Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments..... -3,625

Continuation of SecDef Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) for FY 1995-1999 to realize at least a three percent reduction annually in infrastructure and overhead expenditures. To comply with the DPG, AF programmed infrastructure manpower reductions against activities above wing level. Functions affected include the Joint Staff, OSD Staff, defense agencies, HQ USAF, AF Field Operating Agencies, 11th Wing, MAJCOM headquarters and combat operations staffs. Also reflects impact of accelerated civilian reductions as outlined in DoD civilian resource guidance and adjustments for incentive pay and workyear repricing.

d. HQ USAF Information Technology (FY 1997 Base, \$48,364)..... -1,409

Decrease due to completion of the Secretariat Local Area Network (LAN) installation and corresponding contractor support.

e. Transitional Compensation for Abused Dependents (FY 1997 Base, \$5,044) -1,255

Section 1058 of Title 10, United States Code, authorizes the Transitional Compensation program for family members whose sponsors forfeit all pay and allowances as a result of family abuse convictions. The decrease adjusts the funding level to more accurately reflect expected payments for Transitional Compensation based on actual caseload data.

12. FY 1998 Budget Request. \$1,352,361

13. Price Growth \$+2,624

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ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

14. Functional Program Transfers.....			\$+5,038
a. Transfers In.....			\$+5,038
1) Commercial Activities (A-76 Military Actions)		\$+3,321	
This is a transfer into O&M from the Military Personnel Appropriation. After careful review, the Air Force has designated these activities/functions as non-military essential. A cost comparison study is underway to determine whether the workload will be contracted or remain in-house in accordance with the guidelines in OMB Circular A-76.			
2) PALACE Compass Guard/Reserve Realignment.....		+887	
Transfers end strength from Air Force Guard and Reserve civilian personnel functions to Air Force Personnel Center in support of PALACE Compass civilian personnel management regionalization.			
3) Military-to-Civilian Conversions.....		+830	
Military manpower not identified to perform a direct combat role, provide direct combat support, deploy overseas or perform military mandated work that has been converted to civilian positions.			
15. Program Increases			\$+16,705
a. Information Systems Security (FY 1998 Base, \$45,294)			\$+8,811
Increase support the Base Network Control Centers (BNCC) to include on-line surveys, automated security incident measurement capabilities, and network mapping tools to identify and trace unauthorized activity. Funding will support the goal to have at least one system administrator at each base trained on required network			

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

security tools. Additionally, funds support the FY 1999 Initial Operational Capability (IOC) of the Air Force Electronic Key Management System (AFEKMS), designed to eliminate most of the paper and magnetic crypto key material.

b.	Arms Control (FY 1998 Base, \$29,565).....	+5,901	
	Increase due to initiation of silo elimination efforts and associated site preparation at Grand Forks AFB, ND.		
c.	Productivity Programs (FY 1998 Base, \$6,628).....	+1,993	
	Increase due to line-item adjustments for the Air Force's Productivity Enhancing Capital Investment (PECI) programs as required by the National Performance Review and Department of Defense directive. The Air Force funds these programs through reinvestment of savings. Air Force users identify offsets from within existing resources versus receiving direct funding. Therefore, program funding profile varies as a function of the level of approved investment initiatives and funding sources for each initiative (offset may come from any appropriation).		
16.	Program Decreases.....		\$-39,686
a.	Infrastructure Streamlining/Workforce Adjustments (FY 1998 Base, \$524,545) Continuation of SecDef Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) for FY 1995-1999 to realize at least a three percent reduction annually in infrastructure and overhead expenditures. To comply with the DPG, AF programmed infrastructure manpower reductions against activities above wing level. Functions affected include the Joint Staff, OSD Staff, defense agencies, HQ USAF, AF Field Operating Agencies, 11th Wing, MAJCOM.	\$-16,113	
b.	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Anticipated savings for BRAC actions. Dollar reduction distributed to Major Commands (MAJCOMs). When detailed MAJCOM distribution is completed, amounts will be realigned to actual subactivity.	-6,033	

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

c.	Base Support (FY 1998 Base, \$155,791)	-5,987
	Decrease due to Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund (PRMRF) customer funding adjustments to balance Air Force customer account with projected Pentagon lease, furnishing, renovation, and above standard requirements for FY 1998. Decrease also due to completion of the 4th Combat Camera Squadron stand-up. Defers bench stock replenishment end items to FY 2000.	
d.	Depot Maintenance Program Changes (FY 1998 Base, \$11,749)	-2,860
	Depot Maintenance funding has been respread from this activity group to realign funding with depot maintenance requirements in all activity groups. The resulting distribution of funds achieves a balance across mission requirements in all activity groups.	
e.	One-Time PALACE Compass Realignment (FY 1998 Base, \$2,400)	-2,400
	Decrease due to one-time transfer of funding in FY 1998 from the Other Procurement appropriation for PALACE Compass civilian personnel management regionalization requirements.	
f.	Central Design Activities (FY 1998 Base, \$46,000)	-2,095
	Decrease realigns AF Central Design Activities (CDAs) dollars to accurately reflect estimated costs by the Automated Information System (AIS).	
g.	DFAS Customer Funding (FY 1998 Base, \$104,531)	-1,761
	Decrease results from Air Force effort to better link the allocable portion of DFAS customer funding to outputs by subactivity group. This decrease adjusts the program based on estimated work counts, published rates, and projected billings.	

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
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h.	USAF Civil Air Patrol Support (FY 1998 Base, \$3,537) Decrease is a result of completion of Civil Air Patrol reorganization in FY 1998 which required one-time purchase of additional supplies and equipment associated with moving into new office space.	-1,033
i.	AFNEWS Internal Information Program (FY 1998 Base, \$6,019) Decrease due to completion during FY 1998 of Air Force plan to ensure timely dissemination of accurate and relevant information to the total Air Force community.	-1,000
j.	Other Personnel Support (FY 1998 Base, \$26,600) Program decrease due to consolidation of Air Force-wide community programs and recreational activities managed by the Air Force Services Agency.	-404
17.	FY 1999 Budget Request	\$1,337,042

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BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Facilities Supported (000 sq. ft).....	3,604	3,613	3,426	3,389
Plant Replacement Value (\$000)	\$759,500	\$776,200	\$793,200	\$810,700
<u>Base Support</u>				
Total End Strength *	29,233	27,688	26,607	26,147
Military	23,203	22,088	20,633	20,246
Civilian.....	6,030	5,600	5,974	5,901
Total Major Installations.....	1	1	1	1
CONUS.....	1	1	1	1
Overseas.....	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Quarters.....	1,560	1,529	1,520	1,520
Number of Officer Quarters.....	261	259	255	255
Number of Enlisted Quarters	1,299	1,270	1,265	1,265
Total Number of Vehicles.....	730	729	720	715
Owned.....	730	729	698	691
Leased	0	0	22	24
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Centers.....	3	3	3	3
Number of Child Care/School Age Program Spaces.....	564	663	663	663
Appropriated Fund Support to MWR (\$ Thousands)	68,824	70,931	72,804	74,937
Appropriated Fund Support to Bachelor Housing (\$ Thousands)	419	429	439	449

* Base support personnel reflects total personnel physically assigned to and supported by MAJCOMs having host support responsibility for this activity group. Total number of quarters include transient quarters for both officer and enlisted personnel.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	16,346	14,980	14,725	14,497	- 255	- 228
Officer	4,763	4,291	4,209	4,124	- 82	- 85
Enlisted	11,583	10,689	10,516	10,373	- 173	- 143
Civilian End Strength (Total)	9,340	9,794	9,626	9,403	- 168	- 223
U.S. Direct Hire	9,221	9,661	9,514	9,291	- 147	- 223
Foreign National Direct Hire	34	35	35	35	0	0
Total Direct Hire	9,255	9,696	9,549	9,326	- 147	- 223
Foreign National Indirect Hire	85	98	77	77	- 21	0
Military Workyears (Total)	16,679	15,282	15,104	14,647	- 178	- 457
Officer	4,853	4,408	4,337	4,193	- 71	- 144
Enlisted	11,826	10,874	10,767	10,454	- 107	- 313
Civilian Workyears (Total)	8,851	9,659	9,698	9,495	39	- 203
U.S. Direct Hire	8,730	9,526	9,576	9,383	50	- 193
Foreign National Direct Hire	27	35	35	35	0	0
Total Direct Hire	8,757	9,561	9,611	9,418	50	- 193
Foreign National Indirect Hire	94	98	87	77	- 11	- 10

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SECURITY PROGRAMS

I. Description of Operations Financed: This Activity Group includes a series of classified programs and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI). Information on classified programs is not provided in this unclassified document. The following narrative and data will focus on the AFOSI (Security Programs, Other) which is unclassified.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is a Field Operating Agency (FOA) under the direction and guidance of the Air Force Inspector General (SAF/IG). AFOSI's headquarters is at Bolling AFB, DC. AFOSI is responsible for conducting criminal investigations, counterintelligence activities and force protection support for the Air Force. AFOSI also conducts specialized investigative support such as forensics, behavioral sciences, and hypnosis, along with being the executive agency for the Air Force polygraph and technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM) programs. It also plays a key role in computer intrusion investigations and the DoD counterdrug program. This exhibit does not discuss AFOSI's mission in support of Foreign Counterintelligence (FCI) activities because it is classified.

1. The AFOSI has 170 offices worldwide. In addition to the headquarters, national level operations include the AFOSI Investigative Operations Center and the US Air Force Special Investigations Academy. Field operations consist of seven field investigations regions aligned with Major Commands (MAJCOM), and field detachments located at every major Air Force installation. AFOSI also operates out of several unique locations such as US embassies, foreign and US cities, and defense contractor facilities.
2. The Security and Investigative Activities program encompasses the majority of AFOSI's investigative operations. The program covers major felony crimes such as crimes against people (homicides, sexual assaults, and physical assaults); crimes against U.S. Government property (thefts and intentional damage to aircraft); counterdrug activities (trafficking, sale and abuse); central systems ("Top 100" contractors) procurement fraud; and environmental crime. In addition, AFOSI provides technical security inspections of government and contractor facilities to detect electronic surveillance operations. AFOSI is the sole provider of polygraph examinations, forensic science consultations, and computer crime investigative assistance in support of Air Force investigations. AFOSI also operates the USAF Special Investigations Academy to train AFOSI special investigators. AFOSI's mix of military (officer and enlisted) and civilian investigators work closely with other federal, state, local, and foreign investigative agencies to conduct joint interest investigations.

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SECURITY PROGRAMS

II. Force Structure Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
Number of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - CONUS	122	122	122	122
Number of OSI Detachments/Operating Locations - Overseas	48	48	48	48

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1996	FY 1997		FY 1998	FY 1999
A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget Request</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Security Programs	\$453,837	\$550,240	\$548,340	\$510,046	\$536,396
Total	\$453,837	\$550,240	\$548,340	\$510,046	\$536,396

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change <u>FY 1997/1997</u>	Change <u>FY 1997/1998</u>	Change <u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Baseline Funding	\$550,240	\$496,265	\$510,046
Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	-1,900	0	0
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	-23,547	0	0
Reprogramming	-29,188	0	0
Price Change	0	11,646	6,993
Functional Transfers	0	-27,441	3
Program Changes	660	29,576	19,354
Current Estimate	\$496,265	\$510,046	\$536,396

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SECURITY PROGRAMS

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget Request		\$550,240
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)	\$-1,900	
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount		\$548,340
	a. Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-23,547	
	1) Classified/Security Programs.....	\$-23,476	
	2) Section 8137 Anti-Terrorism.....	2,350	
	3) Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services.....	-728	
	4) Section 8138 General Reduction	-710	
	5) Section 8052 Expense/Investment Threshold.....	-391	
	6) Information Resource Management	-377	
	7) Foreign Currency Fluctuation.....	-185	
	8) Stockpile Transfer (Other).....	-30	
3.	Reprogramming Transfer		\$-29,188
	a. Decreases.....	\$-29,188	
	1) National Imagery and Mapping Agency.....	\$-29,188	
4.	Program Increases		\$+1,900
	a. Classified Programs (FY 1997 Base \$454,974)	\$+1,900	
	Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIR for details.		

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SECURITY PROGRAMS

5.	Program Decreases.....		\$-1,240
a.	Security/Investigative Activities (FY 1997 Base \$41,291)	\$-1,240	
	Reduction of equipment maintenance and associated support costs for upgraded Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) databases.		
6.	FY 1997 Current Estimate.		\$496,265
7.	Price Growth.		\$+11,646
8.	Functional Program Transfers.....		\$-27,441
a.	Transfers Out	\$-27,441	
	1) Classified Programs	\$-27,441	
	Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIR for details.		
9.	Program Increases.....		\$+29,576
a.	Classified Programs (FY 1997 Base \$454,974)	\$+29,576	
	Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIR for details.		
10.	FY 1998 Budget Request.....		\$510,046
11.	Price Growth		\$+6,993
12.	Functional Program Transfers.....		\$+3
a.	Transfers In.....	\$+3	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SECURITY PROGRAMS

1) Classified Programs	\$+3	
Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIR for details.		
13. Program Increases		\$+20,213
a. Classified Programs (FY 1998 Base \$465,911)		\$+20,213
Details are classified. Please contact HQ USAF/XOIR for details.		
14. Program Decreases		\$-859
a. Security/Investigative Activities (FY 1998 Base \$44,135)		\$-859
Continuation of Air Force infrastructure manpower reductions against activities above wing level. Functions affected include the Joint Staff, defense agencies, HQ USAF, AF Field Operating Agencies, major command headquarters, and combat operations staffs.		
15. FY 1999 Budget Request		\$536,396

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SECURITY PROGRAMS

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	8,569	10,807	10,554	10,493	- 253	- 61
Officer	1,423	2,197	2,186	2,172	- 11	- 14
Enlisted	7,146	8,610	8,368	8,321	- 242	- 47
Civilian End Strength (Total)	2,568	2,889	2,855	2,807	- 34	- 48
U.S. Direct Hire	2,521	2,836	2,802	2,754	- 34	- 48
Foreign National Direct Hire	21	18	18	18	0	0
Total Direct Hire	2,542	2,854	2,820	2,772	- 34	- 48
Foreign National Indirect Hire	26	35	35	35	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	8,746	11,017	10,818	10,598	- 199	- 220
Officer	1,451	2,256	2,251	2,213	- 5	- 38
Enlisted	7,295	8,761	8,567	8,385	- 194	- 182
Civilian Workyears (Total)	2,344	2,927	2,862	2,817	- 65	- 45
U.S. Direct Hire	2,312	2,874	2,809	2,764	- 65	- 45
Foreign National Direct Hire	15	18	18	18	0	0
Total Direct Hire	2,327	2,892	2,827	2,782	- 65	- 45
Foreign National Indirect Hire	17	35	35	35	0	0

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS

I. Description of Operations Financed: These operations support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), North Atlantic Treaty Organization Airborne Early Warning and Control (NATO AEW&C) program, and other international headquarters. Also included is the Technology Transfer Program which controls the transfer of critical Air Force technologies to foreign governments.

The two phases of the NATO AEW&C program consist of: (1) support for the aircraft acquisition, modification, and delivery phase; and (2) assigned Air Force personnel located at Geilenkirchen, Germany, where O&M resources support U.S. activities stipulated in the Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding.

The Technology Transfer Program identifies and controls the acquisition of advanced and sensitive military technologies by foreign governments. Activities supported include Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) counterintelligence, U.S. Customs export control enforcement, identification of AF critical technologies for inclusion on the Military Critical Technologies List, and technical support to the U.S. State Department for the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control.

II. Force Structure Summary:

International Activities	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
International Headquarters.....	8	8	8	8
Main Operating Base (MOB).....	6	6	6	6
NATO Aircraft.....	1	1	1	1
	18	18	18	18

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS

III. Financial Summary (O&M \$ in Thousands):

	FY 1997			FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate
	FY 1996 Actual	Budget Request	Appropriation		
A. <u>Subactivity Groups:</u>					
International Support	\$12,305	\$12,374	\$12,374	\$13,260	\$13,074
Total	\$12,305	\$12,374	\$12,374	\$13,260	\$13,074
B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>					
		Change FY 1997/1997	Change FY 1997/1998		Change FY 1998/1999
Baseline Funding		\$12,374	\$12,154		\$13,260
Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-30	0		0
Price Change		0	196		266
Functional Transfer		0	-8		0
Program Changes		-190	918		-452
Current Estimate		\$12,154	\$13,260		\$13,074

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS

C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (\$ in Thousands):

1.	FY 1997 President's Budget Request	\$12,374
2.	FY 1997 Appropriated Amount	\$12,374
a.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)	\$-30
1)	Section 8037 FFRDCs/Non-FFRDC Services	\$-24
2)	Information Resource Management	\$-6
3.	Program Decreases.....	\$-190
a.	International Support (FY 1997 Base, \$7,290)	\$-190
	Decrease represents stabilization of travel to Middle Eastern countries in support of Traditional CINC activities in promoting regional security and U.S. national objectives.	
4.	FY 1997 Current Estimate	\$12,154
5.	Price Growth.	\$+196
6.	Functional Program Transfers.....	\$-8
a.	Transfers Out.....	\$-8
1)	Defense Working Capital Fund to BOS Transfer	\$-8
	Funds transfer out of Defense Working Capital Fund Air Force customer accounts to Air Force base support accounts to support the revised DoDI 4000.19, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support, policy change, dated 5 August 95. Due to this policy change, common use base support functions will now be provided on a non-reimbursable basis, except for cost provided solely for	

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS

the benefit of one or more tenants. Interservice and intragovernment tenants will only be charged for incremental direct cost that is measurable and directly attributable to the tenant organization

7.	Program Increases.....		\$+918
a.	International Support (FY 1997 Base \$7,100)..... This increase funds the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) system. This requires a cost sharing system for administrative support that State Department provides to other US Federal Agencies overseas. The Air Force will share costs for utilities, long-term leases, local guards, and community liaison offices being shared by Federal Agencies with a presence on base, rather than being fully absorbed by the State Department.	\$+918	
8.	FY 1998 Budget Request.....		\$13,260
9.	Price Growth		\$+266
10.	Program Decreases.....		\$-452
a.	International Support (FY 1998 Base \$7,388)..... This decrease reduces travel in support of: 1) USAF military-to-military contacts within Central Europe Eurasia nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States; and 2) Traditional CINC programs within the Middle Eastern Countries.	\$-334	
b.	NATO AEW&C (International Support) (FY 1998 Base \$2,619)	\$-118	
	This adjustment is for the continuation of force structure drawdown. This decrease reflects a reduction in civilian employees and temporary duty (TDY) requirements.		
11.	FY 1999 Budget Request		\$13,074

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS

IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>
<u>Technology Transfer/Export Criteria</u>				
Export License Application Requests from U.S. Industry	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Evaluation and Analysis of Technology				
Application to U.S. and Foreign Interests.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Coordination Reports.....	32,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Cases Requiring Major Resolution.....	3,750	4,000	4,000	4,000
Meetings to Negotiate Details				
with Industry Representatives.....	350	500	500	600
<u>Latin American Cooperation/Mil-to-Mil Contact</u>				
Latin American Countries that Participate				
in U.S. Military Cooperative Initiatives.....	18	18	18	18
Central European Eurasia and Former				
Soviet Union Countries Participating				
in Mil-to-Mil Contact Program.....	14	14	14	14

O&M, AF FY 1998/1999 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
BUDGET ACTIVITY: ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES
ACTIVITY GROUP: SUPPORT TO OTHER NATIONS

V. Personnel Summary:

	<u>FY 1996</u>	<u>FY 1997</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 1997/1998</u>	<u>FY 1998/1999</u>
Active Military End Strength (Total)	3,255	3,313	3,239	3,129	- 74	- 110
Officer	1,206	1,134	1,102	1,068	- 32	- 34
Enlisted	2,049	2,179	2,137	2,061	- 42	- 76
Civilian End Strength (Total)	1,533	1,619	1,516	1,386	- 103	- 130
U.S. Direct Hire	1,457	1,571	1,468	1,338	- 103	- 130
Foreign National Direct Hire	65	43	43	43	0	0
Total Direct Hire	1,522	1,614	1,511	1,381	- 103	- 130
Foreign National Indirect Hire	11	5	5	5	0	0
Military Workyears (Total)	3,318	3,383	3,322	3,164	- 61	- 158
Officer	1,227	1,166	1,135	1,088	- 31	- 47
Enlisted	2,091	2,217	2,187	2,076	- 30	- 111
Civilian Workyears (Total)	1,099	1,665	1,569	1,360	- 96	- 209
U.S. Direct Hire	1,092	1,616	1,521	1,314	- 95	- 207
Foreign National Direct Hire	0	44	43	41	- 1	- 2
Total Direct Hire	1,092	1,660	1,564	1,355	- 96	- 209
Foreign National Indirect Hire	7	5	5	5	0	0